THE COSHOCTON AGE.

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HAY & RANSOM'S COLUMN.

MORE

CARPETS

Sold last week than we ever sold in one week during our administration In fact, we have sold entirely out of Cheaper Grades, but will have a car load in fresh from the Manufacturer next week.

We leave for New York and Boston next week, and will buy a larger stock of Silks, Satins, Cashmeres and White Goods than ever. We just received from a Boston House that was closing out business 200 dozen Ladies' and Misses Hose, that we are offering at just wholesale prices. We do not claim to sell them at what they cost us, but at the regular jobber's price.

We have a job lot of Brown and Bleached Muslin that we think very cheap. Favor us with a call. Look out for our opening day.

Yours Truly,

Hay & Ransom,

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COUNTY AND VICINITY.

—Mr. Chas. Baloh, of Columbia, Mo., is spending a few days in Coshocton.

—Mr. Nathaniel Hoglan, a man 70 years of age, died at his home on Water street this week.

—A seven months old child of Charles Noble, of Lafayette township, died this week.

—The death of a nephew of Miss Noble, necessitated the closing of her school at Orange, a few days this week.

—There will be services in the Trinity church Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Services Sunday evening at the usual hour.

—There is considerable sickness in Tiverton township N. B. Cummings, an octogenarian, is in very precarious health.

—The series of meetings at Evansburg closed Sunday evening. Forty accession and fifty conversions were the result.

—Mr. J. S. Lacy, of Adams Mills for the past two weeks has been visiting relatives and friends at Chauncy, Illinois.

—Mr. B. F. Leighinger, of Lafayette township, familiarly known as "Doc," rejoiceth over the appearance of a bouncing baby boy.

—Reader, if you are in arrears for THE AGE, come in, pay up, and a year in advance, and receive a ticket on our $60 sewing machine.

—There will be services at the Baptist church next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

—The ladies of the Baptist church will give a festival in the City Hall next Thursday evning, March 22d. A generous patronage is solicited.

—The AGE Job Office is well supplied with all kinds of material for doing job printing of any description. Bear this in mind when you desire printing of any description.

—A recent series of meetings at the Brick Church, and the Union Church, on White Eyes Plains, under the ministration of Rev. Fisher and son, resulted in 104 accessions.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Norman will break up housekeeping about May 1st, and will make an extended visit to Nebraska and California. They have a son in each of these States.

—The Holmes County *Farmer* appears this week in a new dress and presents an improved appearance. The *Farmer* is one of the neatest and best papers in this section of Ohio.

—Mr. Milton Phillips of Licking county, representing the American Bible Society is in Coshocton county. He is endorsed by the officers of the Coshocton county Bible Society.

—Mr. H. E. Bown, of New Moscow, was in Zanesville the early part of this week where he purchased a full line of groceries notions, etc., and will open business in the above village at once.

—A Tiverton correspondent says: There is much changing of real estate. We lose by removal two of our best citizens, John Wagner and Z. T. Humphrey. Several of our young people have gone West.

—Tell your neighbors of the offer we are making to new subscribers of THE AGE. We will guarantee any subscriber a full dollar and fifty cents worth of reading, and he may in addition receive the $60 sewing machine.

—The land belonging to the estate of Catherine Miller, deceased, in Adams township, and advertised for sale in THE AGE for the past five weeks, by Mr. Andrew Hawk, administrator, was sold Tuesday, to Mr. Henry Bauer for $05 per acre.

—Mrs. Hagelbargor, a very aged widow residing in Tiverton township died last week. She had been a helpless invalid for several years, and was tenderly cared for by her daughter Susan whose filial love and patience is deserving of praise.

—Mr. J. M. McClain, it is understood, will be engaged as principal of the Roscoe schools for the next year. Mr. McClain is one of the most successful teachers in the county, and Roscoe is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

—Coshocton people were both surprised and pained to learn of the assignment of Mr. Joe H. Hay to Mr. Henry C. Herbig, for the benefit of his creditors, this week His liabilities are about $12,000, and assets, including stock and good accounts, $10,000. It is the general wish that Mr. Hay will soon be enabled to resume business.

—A sad accident occurred at the east school building last Monday. The nine-year old son of Mr. John McDowell, while leaning over the banister at the head of the stairway, became over-balanced and fell to the next floor. His head was badly injured, and he has been in a critical condition since.

—Mr. A. Berkowitz, of the Standard Clothing Store, returned from New York last Saturday where he spent the last six weeks having manufactured especially for his trade, a fine line of clothing for men, youths, boys and children. He will speak to our readers in the next issue of THE AGE.

—Messrs. W. E. & M. Rose have purchased the building heretofore used for a foundry, in Roscoe, and will engage in the manufacture of furniture. They are practical and pushing young men, and having determined to engage in a branch of business that has been heretofore neglected in the county, will undoubtedly succeed.

—Our readers will remember an accident that befell Mr. D. H. Mortley about one year ago, while alighting from a Pan Handle train at Dresden Junction, whereby he sustained injuries that have permanently crippled him. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. Nicholas & James, who have succeeded in procuring from the company $1250 damages.

—A public meeting will be held in the City Hall, Coshocton, Saturday evening, March 17, at 7 o'clock, to which all citizens are invited, to consider matters relating to sale of Coshocton Improvement bonds, and determine what action should be taken to aid the proposed Mt. Vernon, Coshocton & Wheeling Railroad. The meeting is called by the Board of Improvement.

—Messrs. Biggs & Crawford purchased, this week, the stock of groceries belonging to Mr. R. F. Sayre, and in company with Mr. James Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Co., will conduct the business in the room adjoining the Bee Hive Store. The grocery department of the Bee Hive will be discontinued and the entire room devoted to Dry Goods, Carpets, etc. A bakery will be run in connection with the grocery and provision store.

—Upon complaint of N. H. Pond, the proprietor of the "Forks" saloon, Will McDermott, Samuel Ashman, Judson Wells, John Welch, and two McDermott's, young men around town, were arrested Thursday, charged with rioting, and tried before Squire G. F. Cassingham, who bound them over to court. The evidence was that they had broken in his saloon at night time, and in a measure took possession in defiance of his protestation.

—The Avondale package of last week's AGE was mailed at the Coshocton post office Friday of last week and should have reached its destination Saturday, but had not done so Tuesday of this week. It is evident there is something rotten in the mail service between these points and unless the matter is righted, complaint will be made to the department at Washington. The people have some rights that even postal employees are bound to respect and we will see to it that they are respected.

—A literary society has been organized by members of the M. E. church, and is known as "Grace Circle." The organization was completed Monday evening by the election of the following officers: President, W. W. Shaw; Vice President, Mrs. Alvord; Secretary, Miss Annie Elliott; Treasurer, James Walters; Editor, Miss Rose Ingraham; Critic, Miss Annie M. Strauss, Chorister, Prof. W. D. Gibson. Meetings are held every two weeks. The next meeting will be March 26th.

—On the fifth page of this paper Mr. Adam Coffman, the Warsaw harness maker, speaks to our readers through a well displayed advertisement. Besides a full stock of everything in his line, he has invented and procured a patent thereon, a metallic harness loop that every farmer and horseman will at once see the usefulness of. One of these loops can be used on any part of the harness where a loop occurs, while the other is for chain harness alone. You can find something you want by examining it. Read what he has to say.

—The Pork and Bean Festival given by Richard Lanning Post No. 69 G. A. R., last Thursday evening was a grand success. The receipts amounting to about $115. There was quite a good deal of provision that was not used, this will be distributed among the needy poor of our town. There were in the neighborhood of four hundred ate supper with the old soldiers, and all seemed well satisfied. The evening was enlivened by a few army songs by some of the old soldiers, and music by the Coshocton Cornet Band.

—Here is some Connotton Valley news by the way of a Boston dispatch to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*: From this we suppose we are to understand Coshocton, for the present, will be the terminus of the road: The officials of the Connotton Valley Railroad Company, having up to the present time secured less than $300,000 on their call for $760,000 for the proposed new line and other purposes named in the circular sent out last month, have now issued the following letter to all its subscribers: "The subscription to the securities offered under the circular of this company, dated February 15, 1883, being insufficient to carry out the entire plan, the organization of the company to build the railroad to Zanesville will be for the present postponed. Your subscription will, as contemplated by the circular, with your consent, be applied to the completion of the subscriptions to the Boston Car Trust Association, and the Clevland Terminal Trust Association, and be ratably divided between them." They report that the company will have sufficient funds to furnish and equip the road and extend the line at the Cleveland end.

Married.

At the Baptist parsonage, March 8th by Rev. D. Trichler, Peter Sunkel to Miss Elmira Mulford, both of Coshocton county.

Thursday, March 15th, at the Arlington House, Coshocton, by Rev. J. H. Conkle, Mr. George W. Miller, of Washington township, and Miss Elizabeth Boyan, Pike.

On Monday, March 5, at the residence of the Elliot sisters at Mill Creek by Rev. B. Hushour, Mr. Samuel W. Neville, of Aurelia, Iowa, and Miss Catherine Elliott.

Soldier Meetings

In the interest of the G. A R., Richard Lanning Post, of Coshocton, Ohio.

I will be pleased to meet with the soldiers, citizens and their families in the townships of Bedford, Perry, New Castle, Monroe and Jefferson, on the evenings of March 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. Comrades, fall into line and let us have a camp fire.

—Mrs. Melissa M. Warren died on the 21st ult., at her home near Edgarton, Kansas, aged 31 years, 3 months and 13 days, and was buried on the 23d, in the Presbyterian cemetery at that place. Mrs. Warren was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Stonehocker of Adams township, this county. She was united in marriage to Mr. John Warren, of Kansas, Feb. 9th, 1882, and returned with her husband to his home, March 9th, 1882. Mrs. Warren was a devoted christian, and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. She united with the Evans Creek Presbyterian church, at the age of 16. She was an honor to her church, and her christian life honored her profession by a daily walk that reflected all the christian graces. To the friends of the deceased we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathies. L. C. W.

—The new Park Hotel, Coshocton, will be open in good style April 1st For information about board and rooms apply to Dr. J. B. Ingraham, next door to hotel. 3t

Bakersville.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. Church, which commenced last Sabbath, is growing quite interesting, and we hope much good will be the result.

The wife of Mr. Arthur Horn was buried at the Powel cemetery, March 5th. She was a daughter of Thomas Norris, and resided about two miles from Bakersville.

The schools in our township are very prosperous. No complaints of any kind other than non-attendance by many pupils that should be found daily in their places.

J. H. Loveless is closing out his goods at auction, having sold his residence and store house to C. C. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton will remove his store from the Sam Hawk building as soon Loveless gets out.

The public roads are almost impassable in many places and travel is attended with danger. Mrs. Thomas Sargeant was thrown out of her buggy one night last week, and very painfully hurt, owoing to the bad condition of the road.

Commissioner Lorenz was confined to his bed most of last week and was very much prostrated, his complaint being of the throat and chest, closely allied to lung fever. We are informed that he is convalescent and will be able to attend the regular meeting of the Commissioners.

Henry Oline is confined the most of the time to the house, yet he is able to read THE AGE, and considers it one of the best county papers that comes to this office. He wears rather ultra Republican glasses to assist his vision in securing the political news of the day; and it causes his cup of complete happiness to run over to see how THE AGE makes the Democratic fur fly.

Bakersville has been somewhat excited the past week over a fight in which a saloon-keeper of our town and his wife were sole actors. The facts are as follows: He accused his wife of stealing his money, which she denied, and he, thinking that she had stole his money and looked it up in the bureau, took the axe and soon demolished that ornamental piece of furniture. Not feeling satisfied with that, he proceeded to hack and cut other portions of furniture that would have been more attractive and useful had he taken them to the red man and had him administer a coat of varnish. Not finding his money, he attacked his wife and struck her repeatedly, and then drove her from his house. The temperance people and church members, and in fact all classes of well disposed citizens of this town, dreaded the coming of this saloon almost as a scourge of smallpox, when it was known that this man was going to sell whisky in our midst. We knew from reports that came from Phillipsburg that we had nothing but scenes of drunkenness and profanity in store. His saloon has been closely watched since he came. Those solicitous for the good and permanent welfare of our people, hoping that the character of his saloon had been misrepresented, and wishing to judge upon his conduct, if possible, with charity; but now, after a residence sufficient to show the character of his saloon in all its departments, truth warrants us in saying that it is a saloon of the lowest grade that ever cursed this community since its existence.

Probate Court.

Henry C. Herbig was appointed assignee of Joseph H. Hay. Bond $20,000.

Michael Frock was appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Mary Frock deceased. Bond $2,200.

Wm. Hanlon guardian of Jesse H. Workman, filed his report of sales of real estate, which were confirmed by the Court and deeds ordered to be made to purchasers.

Marriage licenses were issued to Peter Sunkle and Elmira Mulford. Alfred M. Bechtol and Elizabeth P. Hass.

Jury List.

The subjoined list of names was drawn last Monday to serve as Grand and Petit jurors at the next term of Common Pleas Court, which will be commenced Monday, April 9th.

GRAND JURORS—Wm. Dawson, Jackson; Henry T. Miller, White Eyes; Conrad Lower, Mill Creek; Benjamin Beard, Mill Creek; Jacob Stills, Monroe; Jonas Mullett, Clark; B. D. Dunfee, Franklin; C. F. Sangster, Lafayette; Orange Riley, Jefferson; J. M. Richle, Keene; James Donahue, Tuscarawas; George Trotman, Linton; Wm. A. Poland, Oxford; James Westlake, Pike; John Demoss, Bethlehem.

PETIT JURORS—Dan'l Hankins, Franklin; Wm. McFarland, Washington; D. T. Miller, Lafayette; D. C. Beach, Tuscarawas; Henry Stills, Jefferson; Thomas Norris, Pike; Sam'l Fenton, Jr., Adams; Sam'l Severns, Jefferson; Frank Amore, Linton; Hugh Lynch, Tuscarawas; John D. Lint, Crawford; Henry Clark, Sr., Jackson.

Court of Common Pleas

The February term of this court was adjourned on last Falday. Since our last report the following business was transacted:

The State of Ohio vs. Aaron Delong, indictment for burglary and larceny, nolled by the Prosecuting Attorney.

The State of Ohio vs. William Buckmaster, indictment for assault with intent to murder; tried to a jury, and defendant found guilty of assault and battery. Defendant ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars, and be confined in the county jail for ten day.

The State of Ohio vs. Oliver T. Hood, indictment for assault and battery; plea guilty; fine ten dollars.

The State of Ohio vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick, indictment for converting mortgaged personal property to his own use; tried to a jury and defendant acquitted.

The following cases have been commenced:

The State of Ohio on relation of W. S. Crowell Prosecuting Attorney vs. Charles Hey Petition to reinstate Hoy as a member of the bar.

Garrett P. Snedeker vs. William C. Keist. Amount claimed $86.00 and interest at 8 per cent. from August 15, 1880

J. A. Porter vs. Robert Dickerson; amount claimed $384.32 with interest from September 1, 1874, at 8 per cent. payable annually. Order of attachment issued.

Wm. Sheafer vs. Jonathan Thompson *et. al.* Amount claimed $894.12 with interest. Sale of mortgaged premises asked for.

Plainfield.

Eph. Johnson's cancer is well.

Tom Baker, who has the cancer on his jaw, is slowly but surely sinking.

I understand that Mrs. Ezra Parker has rented property in Coshocton and will move their soon.

George Denzer of Coshocton, rejoices over a young son. His wife was Miss Missorie Magness of Plainfield.

William Rush has bought G. Y. Cook's property in South Port, for $200 and will move the 1st of April.

J. A. Mayhugh has sold his house and lot in this town to Lewis Brownfield, son of Robt. Brownfield, for $300.

The post office was entered by a sneak thief Thursday night and the drawers rifled. He got in by taking out a pane of glass in the door, and reaching in and springing the lock.

Samuel B. and J. Magness have traded lands, 60 acres for 33 acres, the former giving the latter $2700. A J. Hootman will move next week to his father's farm. S. B. Magness will move to his new home lately purchased.

Miss Ella, daughter of Joseph Love of Bacon run, is now suffering from a painful tumor on the side of her face. Miss Anna, sister of Miss Ella, has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia Miss Sadie Magers has also had a severe attack of pneumonia.

Lewis Fulton, of whom we gave notice some time since as having come on a visit from Onarga, Kansas, to friends here, has taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Miskimens, of Guernsey county, a daughter of "Potomac Jim" as he is commonly named. This is the second wife for Mr. F., both Ohio women, his first wife having died some time since.

We employed Mr, H. C. Lewis, of West Lafayette, to survey our lands last week Mr. Lewis has a new compass and instruments of the very latest improvements, and does his work in first class order at reasonable rates. He is a sober, energetic young man, and ought to be encouraged. If any of our farmer friends have land to survey or civil engineering to do, give Mr. Lewis the job.

OUR OMNIBUS.

—Take your Onion Sets to McNeil & Johnson's. 2t

—E. McDonnald is selling the best Plow in the market, the Oliverchilled. Call and get one.

Notice.

All parties having unsettled accounts on my books are requested to call and settle same by note or otherwise by April 2nd, and save themselves trouble and expense. J. W. STANFORD.
March 13, 1883.

—Go to the C. O. D. Store for al kinds of Salt Fish. 2t

—The best Sulky Breaking Plow—Cas dy, for sale by E. McDonnald.

Notice to Settle.

Those indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle without further notice. I find it imperative to have my book accounts adjusted, either by note, or otherwise without delay. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
march-24-5w J. HARRIS.

—THE DAISY.

—Have you seen The People's Cyclopædia?

—Farm and Spring Wagons and Buggies at cost this month yet, at E. McDonnald's.

—Ten years the latest—The People's Cyclopædia.

A Notice to the Public.

I take this means to notify the people of Coshocton and vicinity, that I have, after a residence of six months, determined to make your city my permanent residence, for the purpose of practicing medicine, to which vocation I will devote my whole time. Surgery and diseases of women and children will have special attention, while general practice will be attended to. I hold a diploma from Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, of Chicago, and Board of Health of Illinois, to whom you can refer for my standing, etc. I will say that I can cure catarrh in any form, or fever and ague especially, after quinine has failed. Give me a fair trial and satisfaction will be guaranteed. After April 1st my office and residence will be found on Fifth street next to Arlington House.

With best wishes for the health of the public, I am its obedient servant,
F. E. STOAKS M. D.

—Why suffer with Piles when you can be cured by Dr. Kiesser's New Method by calling on him at the Price House, March 21 and 22 and April 18 and 19. 2t

—Hardware at bottom prices at E. McDonnald's.

—THE DAISY.

The People's Cyclopedia.

Having with some care examined "The People's Cyclopedia," edited by W. H. DePuy, D. D, we take great pleasure in recommending it as accurate, complete, scholarly, cheap, and by far the most compact of any in the market. We do not hesitate to commend it as pre-eminently the "People's Cyclopedia."

J. H. CONKLE, Pastor Grace M. E. Church. E. HINGELEY, P. E.

I commend most cordially and emphatically to the general public "People's Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge."

H. MILLER, Pastor 1st M. E. Church, Massillon, O.

Husbands!

The season approaches when Oil Stoves will be in demand. If you want to make your wife happy, call at Benj. Coo's and buy one for her.

—The high waters have not interferred with Mrs. Lorenz buying spring goods. She has a beautiful line of ribbons, satins, flowers, hats, and will all through the season add all the novelties belonging to her line.

—Call and examine Matthew's Photographs, made by the rapid dry plate process. No. 111 Second street, Coshocton, Ohio. 2-24 3: eow.

—THE DAISY.

—Don't forget to visit Mrs. Lorenz early and see her well selected stock for the spring trade.

—Remember that you can get big bargains in Harness, Saddles, Trunks etc. Sixty days at cost. S. J. Stevenson, 109, Second St.

—THE DAISY.

—J. Pocock & Sons ask you to look at their Sugar and learn the prices. While in the Store continue to look and you will find that we are able to meet anyone's prices.

—First new goods of the season at Mrs. Geo. Lorenz's.

—Baby pictures taken in one second by the rapid process at Matthew's Gallery. 2-24 3t eow

—Don't buy your Harness, Trunks etc., until you call and see S. J. Stevenson. It will save you 25 per cent. At cost for 60 days. 109 Second St.

—Give Mr. Lorenz a call before purchasing your Spring Hats and Trimmings, as she is going to put goods down to the lowest prices for cash.

—The Seven Wonders of the World—the People's Cyclopædia.

Fish.

White Fish, Herring and Mackerel at McNeil & Johnson's. 2t

—When you want Job Printing, remember the AGE Job Office can give you good work and reasonable prices.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Noah Howell to James King, 40 acres in Adams township for $2,200.

Rachel Harbaugh to Bartholomew Baughman, lot 216 in Coshocton for $750.

Absalom Lynch to George Rightmire 29 acres in Perry township for $1,200.

Alfred Peck et al. to Isaac Norris, 40 acres in Oxford township for $200.

F. M. Sondles to Isaac H. Norman et al., quit claim to 100 acres in Lafayette township for $250.

George McFarland to Isaac H. Norman et al., quit claim to 100 acres in Lafayette township for $250.

E. F. Blake to Edith Meredith, one-third of lots 26 27, 28, in Mohawk for $300.

Emmer Babbitt to Lloyd Wright et al., lot in Coshocton for $1,200.

Jane Hay et al. to Thomas Page, lot 134 in Coshocton for $320.

Hattie Hosfelt to Noah Havell, 21 acres in Oxford township for $2,200.

Emmer Babbitt to Lloyd Wright and John H. English, lot in Coshocton for $1200.

Hattie Hosfelt to Noah Howell, 33¾ acres in Oxford township, for $2200.

Samuel B. Magness to James Magness, 33 acres in Linton township, for $2700.

John E. Strutz to Thomas Sollinger, 44 acres in Franklin township for $1.

Jacob Miller to Robert Guthrie, quit claim to lot in Clark township for $12.

Edward Spencer, Administrator, to John E. Sturtz, 44 acres in Franklin township for $0.00.

Andrew Hawk, administrator, to Henry Bauer, 20 acres in Adams township for $1882.

Charles West to Webster E. Flagg, lot 57 in Coshocton for $500.

Samuel McCullough to Samuel Perkins, 26 acres in Jackson township for $933.

Lewis M. Sutton to Samuel Perkins, 40 acres in Jackson township for $200.

Thomas Little to Harris P. Little, quit claim to 70 acres in Bedford township for $900.

Elizabeth Donly to Harris P. Little, quit claim to 70 acres in Bedford township for $900.

Geo. Davidson to Wm. Weatherwax, quit claim to 90 acres in Clark township for $650.

James Magness to Samuel Magness, 60 acres in Linton township for $5400.

Martha Elliott et al. to Henry Attack lot in White Eyes township for $40.

R. W. McClain to School Board, 1¼ acres in Lafayette township for $150.

At Private Sale.

Household and kitchen furniture, cooking stove, carpets, bedsteads, matresses, chairs, etc. Call at my residence, Cherry street near Walnut.
L. L. CANTWELL.

SELBY.

We want everybody to know that the place to get the best Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., &c., for the least money, is at Selby's popular low priced cash store.

We invite your attention to our Waterproof Rubber Gossamers. We sell Misses sizes at $1.00 and Ladies' at $1.25 each. These are no shoddy goods, but genuine rubber, and every one warranted not to leak or stick, money refunded if they do either. They are sold at $1.25 to $2.00 at other stores. You see just what you save by buying of us. Two cases, all sizes, just received. When you want one it pays you to come to our store for it.

We always keep a full stock of the celebrated "Pearl Shirt," they excel in quality, workmanship and fit. We have sold them for years, and from the way our customers like them and buy them we are confirmed in our opinion that they are the best shirt made for $1.00. Wear the "Pearl Shirt" always.

We keep "Shaw Knit" seamless Socks, from boy's sizes to number 12 1-2. They are the best Socks sold for the money.

Remember, we have a big stock of Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, &c., &c., in our rooms over our store. Come and see them and get our lowest prices.

We call special attention to our stock of Muslins. We are selling them low.

While you are reading this we will be in the great city of New York, buying with the hard cash direct from importers and manufacturers, the best Dry Goods of all kinds we can find.

Our long experience in the selection of goods enables us to get just what you want.

With many thanks to the people of this town and county for their constant and liberal patronage, we will use our best efforts to continue to please both in goods and prices.

Very Respectfully,
E. O. SELBY,
Successor to Sturgeon & Selby.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SHATTERED LIVES,

OR

A TERRIBLE SIN.

BY THE ·E OND.

CHAPTER IV.

A BOY SH FRIENDSHIP.

The impression, strong as it was at first, did not last long. Young Mr. Rutland had too much individuality to be affected by a chance or natural resemblance when people began to know him for himself.

He was little more than a boy in years, but he had the bearing and self-possession of a man. Deeply interested as Clyde was in every one who bore that name, his interest deepened as the evening wore on. He could see no trace of the Rutland in Frank, there was nothing of the delicate refinement his own son Francis possessed; but he was perfectly well-bred, spoke easily, clearly, and without embarrassment, and had quite a traveled air.

"There is genius here, and independence, too," Clyde said to himself. "Nature, when it made him only a Rutland in name, gave him the instincts of a gentleman, and he may have good blood from his mother's family. There is very little of the Rutland here."

When Frank was introduced to Maude he turned to Blake with a smile.

"This is the child whose face you painted in my picture," he said, "and you told me it was an ideal. Why did you?"

"Pardon me, Frank, I told you I did not know whether it was a dream or a memory, and I did not. I was only introduced to this young lady recently, and had seen her but once before, at a distance. I retained the impression unconsciously."

"Unconsciously!" repeated Frank; "as if you could forget."

"It is not difficult in a world that is full of faces," MacCarthy Blake replied; "and your picture, as you call it, is now the property of Admiral Grayling."

"Then you have parted with your *chefdeuvre*."

"Ungrateful and ungenerous," said Blake, pointing to the easel, "with my 'Sweet Moonlight' before you."

"Yes; but that is simply a splendid study, the careful work of heart and brain; the other was an inspiration—your soul was in it. The world is full of faces, as you say," he added, with a second glance at Maude, "such as they are."

"I have it," said the admiral, suddenly. "I have been trying to think where I have seen a face like that before."

"Like which?"

"Your Lorenzo's and Mr. Rutland's, for they are the same. Can you not see it, Clyde?"

"I confess, sir, that I cannot."

"Nor you, Donnie?"

"Very slightly; there may be a look of Francis about him."

"Egad, and so there is, but that is not it. He is like your father, the colonel, Clyde, as I knew him forty years ago or more."

"I do not see the least resemblance now," said Clyde, quietly.

"Very likely; but you would forty years ago, had you known your father as well as I did."

"Have you," Clyde asked of Frank, "ever heard Mr. Rutland speak of Colonel Lorraine?"

"Accidentally, sir, and in business matters. I have heard him speak of a Mr. Clyde, who married my poor Aunt Grace; a proud, imperious gentleman who, though he married my aunt, despised her family, on account of its origin. As if a Rutland could not be as quick in thought and feeling, and as good in every way."

"As full of genius and as true a gentleman, at least," said Clyde, taking the youth's hand with quiet kindness. "Your grandfather was misinformed or mistaken when he told you that Mr. Clyde despised the family on account of its origin. He cared very little for origin; he treated men as they were—as men, and not for their pedigree. You may tell him that Mr. Lorraine, the son of Colonel Lorraine, told you so."

The youth looked up at the kind, quiet face, with his great black eyes, caught the smile reflected there, and returned the pressure of his hand with graceful warmth.

"And now," said Blake, taking from a chair a small, compact portfolio Frank had brought with him, "let us see what you have for me; for my own part I have had enough of 'Sweet Moonlight' for the present."

There was a general move to the table, on which Blake opened the portfolio, and Frank followed with the rest. Miss Cameron, meanwhile, had found a treasure in the corner—two huge covers, full of sketches in crayons, oil, and water colors, and on nearly every imaginable subject. She was trying to lift the contents, ponderous and dusty as they were. Frank saw the difficulty, and went to the rescue at once.

"They are scarcely worth looking at, but they may amuse you as a picture-book might," he said, taking out a heap and placing it on a settee. "Sit here, Miss Cameron, and I will tell you what they were intended for."

Miss Cameron had nearly attained the dignity of womanhood. Her out-door dresses were of the ordinary walking length; she only wanted a train to place her on an equality with her elders. She felt inclined to resent his suggestion that the sketches would amuse her as a picture-book might, but he was so gravely kind that her resentment melted away, taking her dignity with it.

Each sketch had its history and anecdote; there was scarcely a foot of England left unrepresented. A bit of landscape or a view of sea reminded him of some village or town, and the people belonging to it. He had a variety of heads, each belonging to some comic character he had met in his rambles, and the little lady laughed merrily over his description of some of them.

"But did you do them all?" she asked, at last, in child-like wonderment.

"These? Oh, yes; and I had plenty more."

"What became of them?"

"I dare say a few might be found in various scrap-books and albums; some of them I cut up, and you will find a few pieces there. These are my trials and failures—worth keeping as landmarks. They are crude, unfinished and pretty here and there."

"I think them very pretty."

"Yes, in places. I am not ashamed of them, but I should be sorry if I had done nothing better, or been satisfied with them."

"Is your name Frank or Francis?"

"Frank, so they tell me."

"But don't you know yourself? You must have been christened and registered, and had godfathers and godmothers; I did, and so did France."

"France! that is your cousin over there?"

"Yes; do you like him?"

"I dare say I shall when I know him better; but why do you call him France? It is the name of a country—like calling a man Scotland or Wales."

"His name is Francis, and we call him France. I think it is a very pretty name."

"So do I!" he said, with a smile; "but it would be an awkward fashion to establish. Fancy having a Hong Kong Montgomery or a Timbuctoo St. Clair Legree."

The little lady was highly indignant, and let a whole lap full of sketches fall to the floor.

"You are making fun of him, and I do not like it," she said, with a suspicion of tears.

"Indeed; I did not mean it so, pray do not go away. I was going to tell you about that funny old person in the woolen cap—and you may have any of these you like. I really think France a very pretty abbreviation, and it suits him."

"Why does it suit him?"

"He is a very beautiful child, like you; so much like you, that you might be brother and sister. You might call him Frank, as he was christened Francis."

"Then we might call you Francis, as you were christened Frank?"

"Well, no; I think not! I am not quite sure which is the proper name, but we generally accept Frank as an abbreviation of Francis; and I prefer my own name."

"I do not," Miss Cameron said, decidedly; "it is short and stern and ugly. Is it the only one you have?"

"On my word I do not know; the question of baptism and sponsors and registration has never occurred to me, and up to the present moment I have been satisfied. I am sorry you do not like it though, and I only hope you will forgive me, as I cannot help myself, or find me another, and I will see if I can wear it."

"It was mean of them to only give you one name," she cried, with the most serious composure. "France has three—Francis Donald Grayling Lorraine; but Frank, only Frank, it is quite a shame. I am Maude Ethel Gabrielle."

"Sweet and tender names," he said; "they make a pretty combination, and they suit you. I am sorry that you do not like me because my name is short, and stern, and ugly."

"I did not say so," she said, with a startled look in her fawn-like eyes, "for I do, very much; but what are you doing?"

"Pick out the sketches you care for, and you shall see presently."

He had a small, well-worn book in his hand, nearly filled, and he was transferring her fair young face to one of the few remaining leaves.

It was a rapid sketch. Frank always worked rapidly—and he had taken each change of her face in a separate drawing. The most distinct, and the one on which he bestowed the most care, was her sudden look of half-reproachful, startled surprise that came when he told her he was sorry she did not like him because of his name.

"You are very busy, Master Frank," said Blake, following with the same question Maude had just put. "What are you doing?"

"Trying to forgive you for selling my picture," said Frank, holding up his sketch. "You cannot take this from me, unless you steal it."

"But you have half-a-dozen."

"I should like half-a-dozen more. I do not want mine to be a dream or a memory. When I attempt to rival your master-piece, 'My Angel Here, must be a reality.'"

"Well, come here and explain some of these things. Where were you when you did this sky scene of a mountain peak at sunrise?"

"On the mountain peak itself," said Frank, calmly. "It gave me some trouble, that did. The guides would not take me within twenty yards of it, and when I went up by myself my poor old tutor had a fit of hysterics."

"Was it wise to go where the guides would not accompany you?" asked Clyde, gravely.

"They could give no good reason for not going," said the youth, "except that it was the point at which they always had stopped, and no tourist or native had ever gone beyond it. Now, I thought it could be done, and I did it. Where would the world be if Columbus or Vasco de Gama had turned back because they had gone as far as anyone else had been before them? What would we know of the North Pole or Central Africa, if men of the present day paused at the point where our forefathers gave in, and went no farther than some old guide of a previous voyage or journey cared to tell them?"

"Egad!" said the admiral, "that is well said. You ought to be a Grayling, or a Lorraine. There is nothing of the tailor about you, I will swear, or if there is, our tailors give us gentlemen, and our gentlemen are what tailors used to be. You know where I live?"

"No, sir."

"Here is my card; come when you like. I don't mean that for come never, as we say at sea, but when you like. I shall always be at home to you unless I am really out, and that is not very often, considering how this—oh—d—lightful gout sticks to me. I can never venture to mention or think of it but it comes shooting back as if I had given it a special invitation."

Frank was somewhat surprised that his natural explanations should have given rise to such an enthusiastic welcome; but he took as it came from an old sailor. The allusion to a tailor made his cheek burn for a moment; then he dismissed the feeling as a piece of false, unworthy pride—an unmerited reproach to his kind and generous grandfather.

He went on explaining the various scenes before them, answering questions when they were put to him, and not volunteering much. He had no idea what a singular charm his simplicity and unconscious humor had for his hearers. He had many an incident to relate of the way in which cool, instinctive daring and common sense alone brought him through in safety.

"And how old are you?" enquired Clyde.

"About eighteen, I think; they do not keep my birthdays now; I cannot remember when they did, but my Aunt Agnes, Mrs. Rigby that is, generally gives me a present of some kind in May, that is, she used to. I do not go there more than I can help. I do not like him, and if it were not for aunt I should be inclined to give him a hiding."

The unconscious serenity of this made them smile, all except Lorraine and Cameron.

"Why should you feel inclined to give him this hiding, as you term it," said Cameron.

"He is such a sarcastic, sneering fool, and my aunt seems almost as much afraid as she is fond of him. I told him before I went away just this last time that he had better take care, and," the boy added, with singular determination, "he will have to."

"There is the colonel's face again," the admiral observed. "So you do not like this uncle of yours, my lad?"

"No sir; I do not."

"Does he ever offend you?"

"I never understood him quite; he tries to, I think."

"The next time he does it give him that hiding you speak of. I am certain, without seeing him, that he is a contemptible cur; he must be, to insult a woman who is only protected by an old man and a boy. Now tell us about this peak; how did you feel when you reached the top?"

"Rather short of breath," was the reply, "but the snow was firm, and there was no wind, or I could not have done it, and I was only there three hours," he added, with a sigh, "the guides would not stay for me any longer, and my tutor had to be carried down. I could not let him go alone."

"Did you try to go again?"

"I went the next day at the same time, but the sunrise is like the sunset, never twice alike—never. The color was different, the very tints had changed. I made a separate sketch, thinking I might be mistaken; but I was not. That is the other. Had I gone on with the first, it would have been a piece of patchwork."

"When you were up on that dreadful height," said the timid, musical voice of Francis, close at his side, "were you not afraid?"

"No," said Frank, unconsciously smoothing the younger lad's soft hair with his small, sunburned hand. "I should not have gone at it had been."

"Because it would be cowardly to be afraid, would it not?"

"Some foolish people think so, and say so; and some foolish people go up in desperation, because they do not like others to think they are afraid. It is these people who cause the accidents; their nerves give way just at the critical moment, their eyesight leaves them, they lack strength in their hands and legs, and then they go down, very often taking one or two of the poor guides with them. You should never go unless you feel within yourself that you are safe and it is a pleasure."

"Well done," thought the admiral.

"And," said Francis, wistfully, "you do not think it cowardly?"

"Certainly not. The first thing is to like it, the next is practice. Take our firemen, for instance—there are plenty of men as brave, but they could not do the same work if they were not good sailors—used to climbing anything like a ladder up to any height—sometimes with next to nothing to stand upon, hardly a foothold; and yet you see them quite at home, as safe as you are on the ground. Plenty of men in the crowd are quite as brave and as willing, but they could only attempt the same thing at the risk of their own lives and those they wanted to help."

The younger boy—gentle, sensitive Francis—put his face in his hands and began to cry. Frank Rutland placed his arm round him, and held up his hand to keep the others back.

"I am so glad," sobbed Francis; "I thought I was a coward. I cannot climb any height and I cannot swim. I am not afraid, but I cannot."

"What does it matter?" said Frank, tenderly. "You are not obliged to climb; but as to swimming, I will teach you that. There is nothing of the coward about you, Francis, or you would not have the courage to confess you thought there was. You would laugh if I told you the things I am afraid of—really afraid, and so I never go near them."

Francis raised his beautiful face, with the tears in his eyes, and looked at the dark, Murillo-like head towering, powerful and protective, a foot above him.

"I should like you for a brother," he said, softly; "you could teach me anything."

"Well, then, make me your brother in everything I may be," said Frank, "and I shall be very glad."

"Did you ever see such a picture?" the admiral said, aside, to Blake. "Take them at their word, Clyde—let them be brothers."

"As there is a Heaven above me," said Clyde, turning to Cameron, "I could almost think they are."

CHAPTER V.

STRANGE DOUBTS.

For the rest of that evening, while he was in the studio and when he was at home, Clyde was singularly abstracted. So much had been said that troubled him; the admiral's remark that Frank Rutland was like Colonel Lorraine set in motion a train of thought by no means easy to stop. Why should Mr. Rutland's son be so like a Lorraine, in figure, expression, with now and then a ring of the Lorraine voice, and, as Clyde remembered, the very look of the baby eyes that had gazed at him last from the little cradle in the wretched Chelsea room.

Young Mr. Rutland had made a powerful impression on all present; his strength, his independent bearing, his genius, his tenderness to Frank, and his gravely, playful grace with Maude, all tended to strengthen this: as for the admiral, he had never met anyone he liked so well.

Frank left soon after he had made that boyish compact with Francis.—Blake asked him to stay, but he gave a reason for not doing so.

"I have promised to see an old nurse of mine," he said. "I always go to see her as soon as I can when I come back from abroad, and she expects it now."

"An old nurse?" said Clyde, on the *qui vive* immediately, though he did not know why.

"Yes; Susan we call her, Mrs. Mansfield. She nursed my little cousin, Aunt Grace's baby, till he died. Her husband is an old soldier, a surly fellow. I believe he lives on her little earnings and what grandfather gives him. He comes half drunk sometimes. I could not put up with it as grandfather does, except that he is very kind, and says we ought to be considerate towards the poor and ignorant."

"The little cousin you speak of was my own son," said Clyde, taking him aside. "I am the Mr. Clyde you have heard of; my name is Clyde Lorraine, so you see I am a kind of relation. Will that make it easier for you to come?"

"Your kindness in telling me will," said Frank, with the graceful tact of an instinctive gentleman. "I wish my cousin was living now, I should have more right then to think of his father as a relative."

He took leave then—a courtier could not have chosen a better moment—Francis went to the door with him.

"I never knew anyone I liked so much," the boy said, when he returned; "isn't he a splendid fellow, papa?"

"Your opinion is very general," observed Clyde; "but I hope you will not commence a habit of making sudden friendships. In this case I am glad, but in future——"

"I could not help it," said Francis; "how could I when he spoke so kindly to me? I liked him from the first."

"He spoke wisely, too," said Cameron, "as a brave, strong fellow should; you could not have a better companion; he will wean you from your self-distrust, and teach you to test yourself at your best. What do you think of him, Maude?"

"I do not know; he is strange."

"So is your reply. But what did he say to you?"

"Told me all about these sketches, and when he did them. Some when he was a school-boy, only thirteen years old."

"Is that all?"

"No. They have only given him one name; and he knew nothing about when he was christened or his sponsors. I told him his name was an ugly one, and then he made fun of Francis, and then we made it up."

"Made it up! Why you must have quarrelled at a very early stage of your acquaintance."

"Only about France. He likes France; he said he was a beautiful child—like me, and I felt as if he was so old when he said so."

"We must see if his beard is beginning to get grey the next time we meet," laughed Cameron; "since this sage of eighteen looks upon a young lady three years his junior as a child.—Where was your dignity, Maude? You should have rebuked him."

"He did not mean it like that," said Maude, innocently. "But he must be more than eighteen; France will never be like that at eighteen."

"Nor at twenty-eight with ten years to that," the admiral observed; "and I would rather have it so. Pitt was a prime minister at five-and-twenty, but it would be a hazardous experiment to put gentlemen in that position at the same age. No, my darling, France will never be like Mr. Rutland, unless the time comes when we can cut planks of oak from a rose tree."

On the whole, Mr. Blake's pupil had surprised the artist's visitors pleasantly; but Clyde was haunted by some strange doubts. He told Cameron so as they smoked their cigars on the balcony later.

"I do not know how to put my feelings into words," he said; "but when that young man was with us the whole of my past life rose before me. Why should he be so like a Lorraine, if——"

"If he is not one, you were going to say," said Cameron. "That is easily explained, rather by example though; he is the son of your first wife's brother, and he may, so far as we know, have been tall, dark, and gipsy-like. The features of the Rutland family are pretty and graceful, I have heard you say, and for a case in point—my mother's brothers, who are much younger than myself, are all more or less like me. Again, I am tall, brawny, and nearly as red as a Turk need be; my younger brother is short and stout, and as black as a Jew. Then the very fact that you know he was a Rutland made you think strange things."

"His Aunt Agnes is married to a Rigby. Can it be the Horace Digby we know so well?"

"Nothing more likely. He is a handsome, clever scoundrel, deeply in with old Rutland, and the very man a pretty, weak-minded woman would like."

"I feel bewildered," said Clyde. "I can hardly tell you what I think."

"Shall I tell you?"

"You cannot; I could not tell myself."

"Because, as yet, your thoughts are vague; but your inward suggestion is that this handsome boy, who has seen enough of the world for a man twice his age, may be your own son. I confess that he startled me at first. The admiral said he was like your father—as the colonel was forty years ago. I could have said that he was like you yourself, as you were twenty years ago. I thought of old Rutland's bitter dislike to you. I recollected the condition he tried to force upon you when he came to take your wife and child, and then I asked myself if any dislike, however bitter, could induce him to enter upon a course of such deliberate and elaborate impostures as to put your child before the world as the child of his own son."

"Yes, it does seem incredible. But stranger things have happened."

"That I admit, even in this dull-headed nineteenth century. But what could be his motive?"

"His hatred of me."

"But he seems to have repented of that, since he saved your father from ruin, and made him a rich man again."

"True," said Clyde, doubtfully.

"There are coincidences," said Cameron, "in age, appearance—even to the voice and manners; but they can only be coincidences. Why, if you suppose this, you might as well suggest that your first wife is not dead either. You did not see her die, and you were not at the funeral. He might produce a doctor's certificate of death, but that would be no proof. We must not think of these things, Clyde, as thought will carry us too far."

"No, we must not think," said Clyde, "or we go into madness; to imagine so hideous a fraud as that wife and child were taken by him for some purpose of his own, and are living still. Why, what would Gabrielle be?"

[To be Continued.]

A Fragment of Russian Folk Lore.

A certain woman had a daughter of her own and a step-daughter. She long wished to get rid of her step-daughter. At last she said to her husband: "Take your daughter away from my sight; carry her wherever you like. Leave her in the open field to the crackling frosts." The father wept and wailed, but at length he yielded, placed his daughter on his sledge, drove her out into the open field and there deposited her.—Then, having crossed himself, he hastened home, so as not to witness his daughter's death. The poor girl, left alone, shivered and uttered a silent prayer.—Up came Frost and said: "Maiden, maiden, I am Red-nosed Frost." "Good day to you, Frost;" she replied; "I suppose God has sent you for my sinful soul." Frost had intended to smite her; but he was pleased by her way of speaking, so he took compassion on her and threw her a warm cloak. She wrapped herself up in it and remained sitting there. Twice did Frost come to visit her, and each time she pleased Frost so much by her sage replies that he made her all manner of presents. She decked herself with the gold and jewels he gave her, and sat on the box which had contained them, singing songs. Meantime her step-mother was baking cakes for her funeral feast. When they were ready she sent her husband forth to fetch his daughter's body home. When he had been gone awhile, the house-dog barked from under the table: "The old man's daughter is being brought home all in gold and silver, but the old woman's daughter has no suitors." In vain did the step-mother regale it with cakes in order to make it change its tune. It barked on as before. When the girl arrived in all her glory the step-mother was at first astounded! Then, after hearing what had occurred, she ordered her husband to take her own daughter out to the same spot in the open field and leave her there. He obeyed. Presently Frost appeared and addressed the girl as he had addressed her predecessor; but no good words could he get from her, so he flew into a rage and froze her to death. When her mother sent for her after a time, the house dog beneath the table again began to bark, this time exclaiming: "Suitors are coming for the old man's daughter, but the old woman's daughter is a bag of bones." The door opened, and the girl was brought in dead. Her mother wept and wailed, but it was too late.

Mr. Gladstone's Tree-Felling.

I see that Mr. Gladstone was troubled recently with lumbago, owing to having caught cold when felling a tree on a wet day. His family really ought to interfere to prevent his exposing himself to such very useless risks. He is 78 years old. A man of that age may be strong and hearty, but his constitution cannot be what it was, and does not throw off easily any ailment. It is customary to protest against Mr. Gladstone overworking himself in the House of Commons. I doubt whether it does him any harm to sit there as many hours as he pleases; and that to sit there many hours does please him is unquestionable, for, so far as the business of the House is concerned, he might be there half the time that he is; while, if he would assume the *deus ex machina*, after the habit of Mr. Disraeli, and only interfere with a *quos ego*, instead of allowing himself to be drawn into a speech half a dozen times in an evening, matters would go a good deal smoother than they do. But felling trees in wet weather at Hawarden is a very different thing to talking in a warm chamber in London, and Mr. Gladstone's life is far too valuable for him to be allowed to play pranks. Let him leave the trees alone and apply the axe to abuses. Any woodman can probably cut down a tree at least as well as he can, while no statesman can ply the axe so effectively in the jungle of abuses. —*London Truth.*

A singular death has occurred at Derby, England. A servant girl in the employ of an Alderman of the borough was found dead, suspended by the neck from a roller-towel behind the kitchen door. She had been seen in good health and spirits a short time before, and the supposition is, that while wiping her face, her neck was caught in the towel and she was suffocated. This, at least, was the finding of the jury.

A Montana man who can't spell bruin has been the death of twenty-eight bears so far this season.

PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE.

Many Curious Facts Regarding the Various Customs in Different Countries.

You will find no end of curious things written about the marriage proposals, says a writer in Demorest's *Monthly*, if you search for that purpose. For instance—that eccentric classical character, who goes into the kitchen of a neighbor some morning and, finding the object of his regard at the wash-tub, proposes bluntly then and there. Instead of emptying its contents upon him she as bluntly accepts his proposal.—There is the bashful suppliant who turns down some leaf about a passage—usually a sacred one—which tells his story for him, and the answer is returned in similar fashion. There is the proposal at a ball or dinner by a slip of paper sent across the room or table, and there is the one in which the reply is asked in the form of some specified and understood signal. In some book that I have read, an English gentleman who had several eligible daughters wondered, after waiting some years for some such event, why no one of them, not even the prettiest, got a proposal. When he investigated the matter thoroughly he found that the failure arose from an architectural blunder. The rooms of his house were so connected together by a series of open doors and spacious mirrors that the question could not be put without exposing it to almost as much specularity as it would obtain on a public thoroughfare.

It is quite common for very young ladies to say that their first serious interest in any young gentleman is aroused by his previous interest in them—confessing, in other words, that they have no original feeling in the matter. They would not, probably, like to say, what amounts to about the same thing, that one gentleman is as likeable or as agreeable to them as another, though they must constantly act as if it were so, until some particular gentleman breaks the spell and gives them permission to say otherwise. But, what if the righteous one should never break the spell as often happens? Or what, if neither the right one nor the wrong one does, and no opportunity ever comes? As the system is now arranged this is not at all a rare circumstance, nor is the lady less worthy, necessarily, than her differently favored sisters. She may even be more worthy, but may have lived more quietly, or may be deficient simply in that peculiar art of fascinating, which even silence cannot prevent from being powerful.

One of the worst features of this unmitigated silence, which is imposed upon one sex alone, is the insincerity and hypocrisy which it not only inculcates, but places a premium upon. Nothing irritates a woman so much as to have any ground given for a suggestion that she has gone a step out of her way to secure a gentleman's interest or attention. She would rather be won by a peasant than move the least bit aggressively to win a prince. Her natural feelings are smothered and suppressed and she accepts the artifice which she must put on, as if it were both reasonable and natural.

Early Rising and Late Resting.

It is a mistake, says the London *Lancet*, to both rise early and take late rest. The rising early is good as a habit of life, it does not mean robbing nature of her opportunity to recruit the exhausted strength of brain and body by prolonging sleep when that necessary luxury is at length enjoyed. There would appear to be some need of remonstrance on this score. The fashion of the day favors early rising and the manly "tub;" but those who rise early have, for the most part, sat up prodigiously late, and the tub is chiefly appreciated because it rouses the system, and makes it feel—and feelings are very deceptive—strong and vigorous. This is burning the candle at both ends. If we must sit up half the night, it would be better to sleep half the day than to rise betimes and go in for arduous labor after insufficient rest. Early rising is harmful without early resting.

A Dangerous Experiment in New York State.

A humorous affair took place a few days ago in a neighboring village, says the Troy *Press*. A young man and a woman in a sportive mood contracted a marriage in fun. The young man said, "Will you marry me? Now or never?" The young lady said, "Yes, if you will throw away your pipe." He then threw away his pipe and clasped her in his arms and pronounced the marriage consummated. The party separated with much laughter on all sides, but a young lawyer friend seems to have the best of the young man, and declares them married without recourse, and reads in affirmance of his decision Haynes vs. McDermott, 82 N. Y., page 46, opinion by Mr. Justice Folger. The young man is in no laughing humor, yet he tries to laugh.

Pennsylvania Dutch.

A New Orleans subscriber writes: "Speaking of Pennsylvania Dutch, I am one of them myself, and as to there being any English, French or Spanish in their 'unwritten language,' I think it is a mistake to suppose so. I have yet to hear in that dialect a word that would suggest any other language than the German. I have seen in certain York Co., Pa., papers news in the dialect of the Pennsylvania Dutch."

An unspeakable blessing—a dumb wife.

The proper way to warm the house is to keep the cellar coaled.

It was a countryman who called city sausage a "dog gone" poor dish.

After all, the vaunted mince-pie is but a species of hash in crusty disguise.

The society young man is like a bric-a-brac—ornamental in some places and a nuisance in others.

It has been suggested that the managers of the popular five-cent concerts in Hartford should engage Nickelini.

"Pa, did you say those cigars in your coat-pocket were too strong?" "Yes, my son; why?" "Oh, 'cause they broke so easy when I tried them. I was afraid I had misunderstood you."

The Orleans *Picayune* says that "newspapermen in St. Louis cannot associate with themselves, and their press club died, without the aid of a physician."

Eli Perkins and Sojourner Truth met the other day. "It was the first time that Eli and truth ever came so near each other," sadly remarks the Troy *Times*.

William Salisbury, of Rockport, O., claims to have visited Heaven during a recent trance. It has been for some time apparent that there were not offices enough on earth for Ohio men.

The following occurred in a Lowell Sabbath school on Sunday: Teacher: "On what were given the ten commandments to Moses?" Little boy: "On two marble-top tables."

RELIGION AND TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

A General Opinion that Prohibition is a Failure.

The Christain Union, New York, recently asked a number of gentlemen to suggest practical measures, if they could, to reduce the evils of drunkenness and the liquor traffic, and then published the replies of John G. Whittier; Rev. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York; Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts; Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church, Chicago; Mr. P. T. Barnum, the great showman; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Mr. J. Marx Hark, a representative Moravian, of Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. Wm. B. Washburn, of Greenfield, Mass. They pretty unanimously agree that no more laws are needed until the ability to enforce those at present, in existence, is proven, and that prohibition is not practicable.

Mr. Whittier says he is one of those who has hoped that the dreadful evil of intemperance might be checked and finally abolished by legislative action. He still believes in the right and duty of the community to protect itself by legal enactments, whenever there is a public sentiment strong enough to enforce the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. But the result of last fall's elections has convinced him that a "great work of moral suasion and personal example must be done before law can be available. The popular mind must be educated up to a higher level, precepts of Christian morality must find more general acceptance in practice, before the way can be prepared for efficient legislation." He despairs of seeing any direct assistance from political parties, but it is possible to awaken the moral sense of a great majority of the individuals composing those parties and he does not doubt ultimate complete success. Sixty years ago nobody raised his voice against drinking. All classes drank then. Now as a rule farmers are strictly temperate and liquor sellers are regarded as disreputable. He sees no cause for discouragement.

Dr. Potter sees great encouragement in the increasing sympathy between the two wings of the temperance reformers. The Church Temperance society of the Protestant Episcopal church recognizes that there is a plan for the co-operation of men who are not total abstainers and who are not in sympathy with extreme temperance measures. He says: "The issue has been made between Prohibition and License. A man who believes that alcohol is an agency of the devil cannot easily adjust himself explicitly to methods which contemplate licensing such an agency; on the other hand, a man who believes that alcohol is a creature of God is not willing to take a position which implies the prohibition of its use; but both these different schools of intemperance may find a common ground in efforts for restriction;" and goes on with an illustration: "A man whose boy has had his eye blown out on the Fourth of July and has lost two or three fingures by the careless handling of gunpowder, may be eager that it should be excluded from the community, but a sportsman who has used it all his life without harm to himself may insist that such a course unduly restricts his liberty. Both of them, however, will agree that measures which may prevent it being carried in the vest pocket in company with parlor matches, or kept under the kitchen stove, in close proximity with the kerosene can, are worth imitating. And it is certainly worth while that they should so far agree and co-operate. This seems to be the present drift of the temperance movement in the direction of a wise restriction, and in this I cannot but think lies its strength." He thinks that first among practical measures is "an earnest effort for the better enforcement of laws in regard to the liquor traffic as they now stand," and see there is something almost grotesque in the presistent efforts for more stingent legislation when the laws we have on the statute books are a dead letter. He says that the law for the restriction of the sale of liquor on Sunday, those restricting its sale th minors and habitual drunkards, the licensed sale of liquor, the manifold evasions which are carried on, the impudent effrontery which works sad deterioration to the moral sentiment of the community these are things which demand urgent and instant attention. It is easy to vote for prohibition; easy and safe; but to make one's self unpopular in a small community or a large town by insisting on the enforcement of the laws is a more serious matter; and yet, until it is done, it is idle to load the statute books with more stringent legislation more surely destined to be disregarded.

Ex-Governor Long believes the best practical temperance measure will be the example of total abstinence on the part of all good men who recognize the evils of intemperance.

Dr. Thomas says the temperance question is a "man with chemistry in his hands." He has the natural desire for stimulants, and knows how to make liquor. He takes ground on the question of prohibition, which will be far from acceptable to prohibitionists: "Were it possible by arbitrary legislation or by force to destroy alcohol, and hence render this form of excess impossible, the evils of such a procedure would, in other directions, probably far overbalance the good. It could be done only at the expense of personal liberty and the loss of all the proper uses of alcohol, in chemistry and the arts, and as a medicine. And further, we should seem to be departing from God's method, which is not to finally destroy the possibility of doing wrong, but rather to permit the good and the evil to 'grow together,' and to educate man to virtue in the presence of a possible vice." Hence he does not feel that forcible prohibition is right as a principle, and is quite sure it will fail as a practical method. "Such legislation," he continues, "as would secure prohibition, would necessarily be sumptuary, and hence opposed to all our ideas of personal rights. I know the advocates of prohibition say that such is not the case; that they would as strenuously oppose such laws as we; but singularly enough, whilst claiming not to interfere with personal rights they nevertheless would render it practically impossible for others to enjoy their freedom in using wine or beer by putting these articles out of their reach; that is, by forbidding their manufacture or sale. Suppose we should apply the same reasoning to sugar and coffee and tobacco and say: "We do not propose to interfere with the rights of persons to use these commodities, but we will not allow their production and sale. The case would be analagous.' He believes that while the evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic can not be entirely removed by law, they may be regulated and reduced. The laws of Illinois forbid adulteration, the sale of liquor on Sunday, selling to minors and drunkards, and make the seller and the property where he sells liable for damage to person and property. If this law could be enforced it would give all the security society could ask. He would have a higher rate of license, and local option for towns and counties.

In closing he says that we may as well make up our minds that intoxicants are in the world to stay, and that the liquor traffic has so become a part of our social and business life that it cannot be easily or quickly, if ever, removed. He believes in the very sensible plan of putting "the blame of drunkenness where it belongs; and that is not on the manufacturer, or the seller, but on the drinker." And he would if need be, have more stringent laws for his punishment. He does not apologize for the seller. He would hold him to strict account also. But the drunkard has to bear the pains and losses and should bear the blame.

P. T. Barnum would have rigid license laws and see that they are rigidly enforced. He thinks no license should be less than $500, and the establishments that sell large quantities of liquors should pay $1,000 or more per year in one license, and would not issue more than one license to each thousand or two thousand people, counting women and children. The usual restrictions about closing at certain hours, not selling to minors, forfeiting license for selling to one already intoxicated, etc., should be made, and most strictly enforced. He believes strongly in good influences.

Dr. Taylor favors wholesome restrictions and a sentiment that will enforce them, but believes that immediate prohibition, though it seems to many the shortest way, would be found to be the longest. He would go about creating a sentiment against drunkenness as he would against any other sin, Bible in hand.

Mr. Hark read a long temperance lecture of the common form.

Mr. Washburn acknowledges that public sentiment must be in advance of law, as no law is of much value unless it can be enforced. A defective law thoroughly and impartially executed is preferable to a more stringent one poorly or partially executed. He believes in moral suasion, and that alone, as a means of remedying the existing evils.

In a Chicago school recently the children were asked to give a sentence with the word "capillary." A little girl wrote: "I sailed across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's Dictionary and triumphantly pointed out this definition: "Capillary, a fine vessel." Further investigation showed that more than twenty scholars had made the same blunder.

Chicago, with sixty square miles of territory and 600,000 people, has only 444 policemen, about 250 being available for night service. Hence Chicago is fast becoming the wickedest city in the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The fusion programme in Maine, so far as announced, is to oppose prohibition, straddle the tariff and sit down on Solon Chase.

Michigan Prohibitionists, in State Convention, denounced the waste of money in the prolonged struggle over Senator Ferry's successor.

Jim Blaine's presence in the last House of Representatives would have been, in the opinion of friendly estimators, worth 100,000 votes to the Republican party.

The Alaska man who came down to Washington and said his neighbors wanted him to serve as a delegate did not get in, but he carried nearly $4,000 awarded to him as expenses.

Minnesota has decided to try the high license plan, and liquor licenses there are to range from $100 to $500, with none less than $100; in cities of less than 20,000 population.

The bill to confer on women the right to vote at municipal elections, recommended by Governor Butler in his message, has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 147 to 80.

Congressman Smalls explained the good order in the House while he was in the Speaker's chair by saying that the white men, as a rule, did not like to be ordered to keep quiet by a colored man.

Ex Governor Palmer is reported to be preparing to contest ex-Governor Cullom's claim to a seat in the Senate on the ground that the latter was chosen Senator during his term as Governor of Illinois.

Vermont decided at her election this week that Federal officers should not become members of her Legislature, and that her Treasurer and Auditor should hereafter be elected by the people instead of the Legislature.

Fusion triumphs in the Maine town elections are explained by the indifference of Republicans and the action of Prohibitionists, who supported Democrats, as a rule, where they had no candidates of their own.

Bad air in jail made Marsh Polk, the defaulting Treasurer of Tennessee, sick, and, although he got away with about $400,000, he is out on $20,000 bail. The smaller fish whom were confined with him still gasp in confinement.

The muddle into which West Virginia has gotten in attempting to change her general election from October to November, through a Constitutional amendment, is increased by the suggestion that when the Legislature has proposed an amendment, its functions are ended and nothing remains but to publish and vote upon it.

The law authorizing the 3-cent "postal note" directs that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Postmaster General within six months after the date of its approval by the President. The act was signed on March 3, and the postal notes must, therefore, be ready for the public by September 3, 1883, at the latest.

Virginia readjusters believe that the decision in the Louisiana cases will strengthen their position by making it certain that the State debt question will not be reopened. The funders show no particular anxiety to disturb it and seem disposed to make the fight over the supremacy of the white people in the State rather than over the rights of the creditors.

Civil Service Commissioner Thoman says after July 16 the board will examine all applicants except those appointed by the President, and also candidates for promotion and graduation. All custom houses and post-offices employing 50 persons or more will be under charge of the commission to the extent that the qualifications of employes will be passed upon by the commission.

The Minnesota legislature is going to try the high license and iron bond restrictions on the liquor business. A bill was introduced in the assembly fixing the minimum license at $400, the maximum at $800, and the bond at $2,000. This was amended by the senate, making the minimum $500, the maximum $1,000, and the bond $20,000. The penalty for selling liquor to minors or habitual drunkards is $100 for the first offense, and a forfeiture of the license for the second. This is about the size of the Nebraska law, which has worked to the satisfaction of everybody, saloon men included, for the past three years. It is a more reasonable solution of the liquor traffic than prohibition.—Oskosh (Wis.) Times.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Missouri is about to spend $50,000 in geological researches, with a view to discovering more about her mineral wealth.

A clause in the new Italian Extradition bill puts attempted or accomplished regicide on a footing with ordinary murder.

Secretary Folger gave instructions that the word "cents" be placed on the new five-cent piece in order to meet requirements of the law.

Lucinda Balcom, aged 58, residing at Wilmont Village, O., was burned to death while taking a smoke. Sparks fell from the pipe, setting fire to her clothing.

Comptroller Knox says that the new revenue law act relieves the National and State banks and the private bankers from a tax on the average of about $1,000,000 a month.

In paying out $700 in wages to his workmen, a manufacturer at Marseilles, Ill., privately marked all the bills. Within two weeks $312 of it was deposited in the local bank by saloon-keepers.

Noah D. Smith, Deputy Surveyor of customs of the port of Memphis, who pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling $1,600 of the Government funds, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Winchester, Va., condemned the carrying and distribution of mails on Sunday, running of steam and street cars, and the publishing, buying or reading of secular newspapers.

Near Grand Reinet, South Africa, an ostrich broke a horses neck by a kick. It had meant it for a man. Many herders have been maimed for life or killed in this way. A first rate kicking mule even would find an ostrich a tough customer.

Peter Goff, Henry Thompson and James Spiney, of Somerset, Ky., quarreled over Goff's wife. Thompson made a remark which incensed Goff, who shot Thompson dead and was threatening Spiney, when the latter shot Goff, killing him instantly.

Secretary Chandler has instructed the Naval Advisory Board to proceed at once and prepare plans for five new United States war vessels provided for by Congress, consisting of three steel razors and torpedo boats; also to arrange for the completion and repair of four unfinished monitors.

Swinging damages have been recovered by some of the sufferers by the Hudson River Railroad smash at Spuyten Duyvil and their legal representatives. One woman who was severely injured settled for $29,000, while a father was given $5,000 damages for the killing of his son and $5,000 for his son's wife.

Mrs Latimer, of Lewiston, Maine, was a literal devourer of books. She had a mania for eating paper, and by the time she had finished reading a book she would have it eaten up. The same with papers and pamphlets, but the unnatural diet appeared to have no bad effects on her health, and she lived to a ripe old age.

The Senate at Ottawa, Ont., adopted a motion calling for the correspondence relative to the representation of Canada in the International Conference to determine standard meridian, Senator Allan said the President of the United States had called an International Conference, and he thought Canada should be represented.

The body of a handsome young girl has been found on the railroad track near the city of Taganrog, in the department of Jekaterinoslaw, in southern Russia. Beside the body lay a paper on which was written that the girl had been a member of the revolutionary party and had turned traitor. For this she had been condemned to death by the revolutionary committee.

The question whether the Treasury Department can legally withhold the pay of members of Congress who are indebted to the Government is now being considered by Secretary Folger. The question has been brought up by Tom Ochiltree appealing from the action of the First Comptroller, who ordered that his salary be withheld until he settled his accounts as United States Marshal.

At New York officer Patrick Casey killed roundsman Richard Comiskey while sitting at his desk. Casey entered the station drunk, asked Comiskey why he followed him around so, and, on receiving the reply that he was watched in order to prevent him from shirking his duty, shot Comiskey dead. A crowd quickly gathered and threatened to lynch the murderer, but he had been secured.

Albert Jones Howell of Chicago was a sufferer from insomnia. During five nights he did not sleep a wink, but on the sixth he slumbered soundly. Refreshed and encouraged, he told his friends that he had conquered the disease. "But if it should return," said he, "I would commit suicide, for I had rather die than spend a week awake." That night he was sleepless, and in the morning he took his life with a pistol.

The new rates for postal orders, which are to some extent reductions on existing rates, are as follows: For orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents; between $10 and $15, 10 cents; between $15 and $30, 15 cents; between $30 and $40, 20 cents; between $40 and $50, 25 cents; between $50 and $60, 30 cents; between $60 and $70, 35 cents; between $70 and $80, 40 cents; between $80 and $100, 45 cents. No money order is to be issued for a greater sum than $100.

It is estimated by some of the officials of the Treasury Department that the reduction of revenue between now and the end of the current fiscal year, July, by reason of certain provisions of the new tax law, will be approximately as follows: From banks and bankers, $4,000,000; from cigars and tobacco, $4,000,000; from tobacco dealers and peddlers, $400,000; from sugar, $600,000. Total, $9,000,000. This does not reckon at all the reductions from the changes in the tariff on imports.

In 1875 Ramey Thomas killed Joseph Deal, a clerk at the Maxwell House in Nashville, for insulting a young lady to whom he, Thomas, was engaged to be married. He was sent to the penitentiary for twenty-one years, but his sentence was commuted to ten years by Governor Porter, and the term having been again reduced for good behavior, he has just been released. The young woman has remained faithful to her avenger, and their marriage will soon complete the tragic romance, or romantic tragedy, whichever it may be.

Sixty-five persons were drowned on Thursday by the foundering in a gale of the steamer Navarre, bound from Copenhagen to Leith, Scotland. The disaster occurred in the North Sea about 200 miles west of the Southern extremity of Norway. The vessel was disabled by the heavy seas on Wednesday. The pumps were useless and the Captain seemed stupefied, having met with an accident. Sixteen persons—ten of whom were emigrant passengers—were saved by a steamer and a fishing smack. Several English fishermen of the Hull and Yarmouth fleets have been lost; the vessels were much damaged by the gale.

The Indian Department of the Dominion Government reports that there are 105,000 Indians in Canada, of whom Quebec contains 11,000. Ontario 17,000, British Columbia, 35,000 and Manitoba and the Northwest 37,000. There are now living on reserved land 81,633 Indians who cultivate 67,500 acres and are credited with the following stock: Horses, 14,955; cows, 5,768; sheep, 2,000; pigs, 6,813; oxen, 1,552; young stock, 6,169. They raised 300,000 bushels of grain last year and 200,000 bushels of potatoes. The model farms established for their instruction have already so far accomplished their purpose that a much smaller expenditure under that head will be required in the future.

Through a correspondence between Senator Frye, of Maine, and Minister Foster, it has been revealed that Evansville, Ind., has greatly encumbered herself with a bonded indebtedness in her aspiration to keep pace with other cities of the Mississippi Valley. The time for the payment of interest is near at hand; and it seems that the Mayor, without due consideration, has issued a circular proposing a reduction of interest to four per cent. The Senator wrote, in the interest of Eastern bondholders, to ascertain if such was really the intention of the city authorities, and Minister Foster, a resident of Evansville, replies that the city has no real intention of repudiating any portion of her indebtedness.

At Chester, England, on February 21, a man named Henry Wickham was charged with being a wandering lunatic. In the dock he delivered an oration on Washington and Columbus and declared that he was the husband of the richest woman in Philadelphia. Apparently it was a clear case, and he was sent to the county lunatic asylum, where he was recognized as having been in that institution four times before. The Chief Constable of Chester thereupon made an investigation and found that the man had sojourned for short periods in more than forty county asylums. He is, in a word, an ingenious imposter who stimulates madness in order to secure the comfortable fare and treatment bestowed on lunatics.

According to recent Parliamentary return the total number of agrarian outrages reported to the Royal Irish Constabulary office in 1881 was 4,439, distributed among the twelve months as follows: January, 448; February, 170; March, 151; April, 208; May, 351; June, 332; July, 271; August, 373; September, 416; October, 511; November, 534; and December, 574. Last year the agrarian outrages decreased somewhat in number, amounting altogether to 3,433. This total was spread over the period as follows: January, 495; February, 410; March, 542; April, 465; May, 401; June, 284; July, 231; August, 176; September, 139; October, 112; November, 93; and December, 85. Exclusive of threatening letters the total number of agrarian outrages in 1881 was 2,248; in 1882, 1,423.

An itinerant school master from Virginia strayed into the Kentucky town of Old Dposit last June just in time to step into the place vacated by the death of the young lady who had been teaching the young idea how to shoot. The salary was not munificent, being about $75 a term, but the teacher was expected to "board around" at small cost, and the trustees agreed to pay whatever debts he might contract through failure to obtain free board. Thereupon he engaged regular board at $2 a week, but when the time for settlement came the money came not with it. There was much excited feeling and persistent dunning, and at last the teacher brought a suit for $50, alleging that he had suffered grievously from a cold caught while hunting up the trustees at night in inclement weather to obtain his dues. The court gave him $17 and costs, and it is to be hoped there will be no more appeal.

An unusual and peculiar spectacle can now be daily seen at the State Prison, in Trenton, N. J., where the three Jersey City bank wreckers, Boyce, the president, Shaw, the cashier, and Beach, the book-keeper, of the City Bank arrived last Saturday. Boyce seems somewhat nervous and seems to feel his disgraceful position keenly. Beach and Shaw appeared to be altogether unconcerned. After their names, ages and occupation had been registered in the office, they were taken to a part of the prison called the Central, where they were weighed and measured. They were then conducted to the bath room, where their clothes were taken from them and uniforms of red and blue furnished to each. Thence they were taken to the south wing, Boyce being placed in cell 55 and Shaw and Beach in 153 adjoining; to-morrow Beach and Shaw will be set at work in the linen collar factory; in about two weeks Boyce will be in the laundry—will be set at ironing shirts.

HOW TEXAS GAINED A NAME.

A Philadelphia lady says Sam Houston told her, when she was an inquisitive miss, that a long time ago, when the Spaniards overran and plundered Mexico, some of the red men left them and came towards the rising sun. They crossed the Rio Grande, and not knowing what lay before them, entered upon the great salt marshes. They traveled many days and found but little sweet water or game. The weather grew hot and the little streams dried up and the grass withered, and many old men, women and children died of thirst. One day, after many weeks of weary walking, a party of young braves, who had been sent ahead to reconnoitre, came running back, crying, "Tebas, Tehas," which means paradise. This is supposed to be the origin of Texas, the name applied to the territory discovered by this band of adventurers.

A DYING MAN'S CONFESSION.

Samuel Finley, express agent at Terrel, Texas, upon his death bed, confessed to a murder committed last fall. Finley, Samuel Bowan, Jesse McElroy and some other young men, under the influence of liquor, were in the upper story of the Star building the finest business block in Terrell, on the night following the reunion of the Ross brigade last fall, and were playing cards. There was also a commercial traveler in the party name not given, who during the game got into a dispute with another young man, and was shot and killed by him. In falling, after being shot, the drummer kicked over a lamp which exploded and set fire to the building, and the party escaped only with great difficulty. The body of the drummer was cremated and thus all evidence of the murder destroyed. The story is discredited by many, but the Star building did burn on the night mentioned, and was thought at the time to have been fired by somebody in the upper story. Finley made this statement to a physician on his death bed.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A double murder was committed at Royalton, Indiana, Sunday. The victims were two old ladies, Mrs. Lucinda Foreman and daughter, They lived alone upon a farm, and the crime was only discovered when the neighbors noticed yesterday afternoon that the chimneys of the house were not smoking, and that other signs of life were absent. Mr. Cooper, a neighbor, went to investigate, and upon nearing the house he discovered the body of the daughter partially concealed under some straw. Still clasped in one arm were several ears of corn, showing that she must have been struck down while going about her morning chores. The weapon used was an axe, and there were four gaping wounds in the head and neck, either one of which was fatal. One blow carried part of the ear into the wound. Mr. Cooper then gave the alarm, and the news spread with great rapidity and produced intense excitement. Within the house an equally ghastly sight was shown. The remains of the mother were found lying on the floor near the kitchen stove, with gaping wounds in the head and the neck severed, save a slight strip of flesh which still held the two portions together. Over the body was thrown a piece of carpeting which had been torn from the floor, and the table, with one leaf down, had been placed between it and the door, it is supposed to aid the concealment.

A MINISTER HANDLES DANCERS AND SALOON-KEEPERS WITHOUT GLOVES.

Rev. Dr. Farley, pastor of the Church of St. Monica, Long Island, has stirred up a terrible fuss among his parishioners. A number of them attended a masquerade ball on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and, notwithstanding it was solemn Lenten season, they danced and reveled till daylight. The pastor's zeal was aroused, and on the following Sunday he denounced the masqueraders from the alter in the severest language. He spoke against balls and dances of all kinds as incentives to immorality, and the directness and personality of his remarks gave deep offense to many of the ladies especially. Two of his sisters were among the transgressors. Also her exciting scene occurred in the church at the services last Sunday. The pastor censured the keepers of saloons and dance halls in unmerciful terms, and charged that in some of these places robbers planned their operations and made thieves for the State prison. Laboring men, he said, spent their hard earnings in such places, while their families go hungry and dirty. The wives of such men are constantly running to the pastor's house complaining of these resorts and cruelties committed upon them by their husbands while intoxicated. The arraignment was declared by those who heard it to be the severest ever listened to from any altar. Fifteen of the masqueraders were refused admittance to the church, and while the pastor was referring to them personally many of their friends and relatives arose and walked out of the church. Serious trouble is anticipated before harmony is restored in the congregation.

DISGUSTING FEATURES OF MORMONISM.

The endowment house, where all Mormon marriages (they term it sealed) are solemnized in secret, is in use nearly every day, says a Salt Lake correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and many of the "high contracting parties," as I am credibly informed, are lecherous old scamps who have enticed foolish girls to believe that polygamy is the saving ordinance of faith. There are no bachelors or old maids among the Mormons. A woman is disgustingly homely when she can't secure a husband. In such a case, one of the apostles seals her to himself, "for Christ's sake," as they express it. So that besides the wives that each apostle maintains as such, he has probably many others who have been "sealed" to him, and for whose maintenance he is not held responsible. An incident in point is related by William Young, an apostate son of the late prophet. A woman called upon Brigham one day to complain that a neighbor scandalized her shamefully; she desired him therefore as the head of the church to protect her. He promised to do so at once. As she was leaving the office Brigham said, "My good woman what is your name? It occurs to me that I have seen you before." The women turned disdainfully toward him, and, with a voice sharpened with sarcasm she replied: "Well, I think you have seen me often; I was sealed to you two months ago." Polygamous wives are not usually kept in the same house, because they grow exceedingly jealous of one another. Brigham Young, however, kept fourteen wives in a long house known as the "bee hive." But these were the elderly and toothless women who have ceased to be the favorites in the harem of that autocrat of the occident. But Brigham thought well of Amelia, the youngest and most beautiful of his concubines. He built for her what was at the time the finest residence in the city, and is even yet known as the Amelia Palace. Here Brigham lived until his death. His grave is near by in his own family cemetery. His body is planted in a far away corner, and a plain stone, weighing six tons, is gently placed over it so as to make sure, probably, of keeping down the genius of a man before who the entire Mormon people trembled. The Mormon portion of Salt Lake City is a whited sepulcher. Virtue is shunned and virginity is an offense of omission against the church. Young boys and girls who should be attending school, are sealed, and, as a prominent Gentile vouches, many of these are forced sealings. Only the other day a daughter of a Mormon bishop was found to be badly in need of a name, and the young man in the case was hunted up and sealed to the girl next day. Several daughters of Brigham Young are said to be commercially licentious, and are located in various Utah towns. A stranger is attracted to the fact that every evening the streets are filled with troops of boys and girls promenading to the suburbs. The remarkable familiarity displayed by them; the brazen, devil-may-care demeanor manifested by the girls, all attest plainly what is the character of these promenaders. This all came out during a criminal trial here last week. A young man was charged with an assault upon a girl, etc., and the defense relied upon was as remarkable as it was audacious. It was nothing less than a claim that the defendant had no criminal intent, because he was simply indulging in a prevalent custom, and the custom was proved by witnesses. Right here, I may add, there is no law in Utah to punish this class of crime. To the shame of Zion, be it said, the young man was acquitted. Of course the jurors were Mormons. These things are mentioned here because the truth of the matter is seldom published. Writers usually omit what is the worst phase of Mormonism. One can scarcely believe, in the absence of living testimony, that such deeds are performed in free America and are allowed to go "unwhipped of justice." And this state of things will exist until the gentiles gain control of the Territory or until Congress enacts proper and wholesome laws.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED.

McGloin and Majone, the latter a double murderer, was hanged at New York Friday. Both men were pronounced dead at 8:22. Pasquale Majone awoke that morning, and dressed with care. McGloin had to be awakened half an hour later. Both said they felt well. Last night they had expressed an intention of sitting up all night, but shortly after midnight retired, and seemed anxious to devote every moment of the few remaining hours to religious conversation and exercises with their spiritual advisers. After they had arisen, Father Dunanguet and Excoitus went to their cells and joined them in prayer. The men then went to the chapel in the prison to tend mass. To do so they had to pass under the gallows. McGloin bore the sight with firmness, but Majone burst forth in tears, and buried his face in his handkerchief. A number of boys and women prisoners gathered in the chapel when mass was celebrated. Both attended to the devotions with the greatest apparent piety, and partook of the holy sacriment. On the return from the chapel to the cells they had again to pass beneath the gallows. The gallows upon which they were executed has borne thirty-five condemned murderers on its boards beside these two, and will be broken up to-day. They spoke a few words of greeting to two acquaintances and some of the keepers, on the way back to the cells, and their demeanor was calm and collected. Shortly after this they partook of breakfast with apparent relish, and McGloin conversed pleasantly with his counsel. Mr. Howe. He thanked him for his efforts, and then bade him a last farewell. The religious ministrations of the clergymen were then resumed, and continued up to the time when the sheriff and under sheriff announced that the hour had come for the reading of the condemned men's death warrants. Both men bore the terrible ordeal without flinching, and the executioner appeared and fixed the fatal nooses about their necks and the black caps about their heads. Religious exhortations were continued by the priests on the gallows, and the prisoners joined them on their knees. Death was instantaneous. With the first light of morning, throngs of men, women and children gathered about the Tombs, numbering thousands, although there was not the faintest hope of seeing anything at all, the execution taking place behind the high wall. The police guarded the few high buildings from which a chance view into the yard might be had, and every moment drove the crowd back from the lines which had been formed at sunrise. When the coroner finished the inquest two coffins were brought to the foot of the gallows. Majone's body was lowered into a black walnut coffin, silver mounted and silk lined. McGloin's body was put into a plain wooden coffin, painted slate color, and entirely without trimmings. When the black caps were removed the faces of the dead men were found to wear a natural expression. As the wagon containing the coffins left the Tombs the crowd fell back, and no attempt was made to follow. Majone was executed for the murder of his wife Catterina and her mother, Marie Nalendina Letta, at No. 56 Thompson street, on the 9th of December 1881. McGloin was hanged for the brutal murder of Louis Hanler, a saloon keeper who left a wife and seven children

Robert Cochran was hanged the same day at Clayton, Alabama, for the murder of Mr, McDrew, a country merchant, November 25, 1882. The scaffold was erected in a valey, about three quarters of a mile from the court house, and consisted of the old fashioned gallows, trap and trigger. The procession composed of the dead man, sheriff, guards, and a great many people, left the jail at noon. The scaffold was surrounded by a high wooden enclosure which was intended to make the hanging private, but it was observed by a large crowd from the outside, who had elevated positions. The execution occurred at 1 o'clock.

LIFE AMONG THE LAPPS.

Interesting Facts About the North Country.

"I was born in Sweden," said the Rev. Gustavus Lilljeroth to the Chicago *News*, "and am a Baptist minister. In the years 1877 and 1878 I made three missionary visits to Lapland, at my own cost, in the interest of Christianity and temperance. I have no objection to telling you a few things about Lapland and the Lapps, but must reserve the best things for my lecture at Farwell Hall next week."

"First, about the country, please."

"Lapland, you are aware, lies along the North Polar Sea, and is partly in Norway, partly in Sweden, partly in Finland and partly in Russia; To the east of it, in Russia, and extending further to the north is Siberia. The eastern part of Lapland is under the Russian government, and is denominated in religious matters by the Greek church. The western portion is under the united government of Sweden and Norway, and is governed religiously by the established Lutheran church. Lapland is a large country, but has, as yet been imperfectly explored, and its exact dimensions are not known. It extends a great distance within the polar circle. I have myself traveled seventy miles within the circle, and how much farther the land extends the inhabitants have no idea. It is a mountainous country, and consists almost entirely of alternate lofty mountains and narrow valleys."

"How about light and heat in such a country?"

"For six weeks in the summer the sun does not go out of sight, but sails around the heavens, only dipping nearer toward the horizon at the north. Then in the winter for six weeks it never gets above the horizon at all, but only approaches it at midday. In the summer time it becomes as warm there as it does here; and in the winter the thermometer remains 45 degrees below zero for four or five months together. The cold is not so keenly felt as you might suppose, and yet it was so severe that I had to return to Sweden several times to recuperate, and it has seriously impaired my sense of hearing. As to snow and ice, there is no snow on the mountains, because it all blows off into the valleys, where it accumulates in some places to unknown depths. The rivers, of course, are frozen up in winter."

"What about the Lapps?"

"The population of Lapland is estimated at 27,000. The origin of the word Lapp is unknown, but it is supposed to mean nomad. The Lapps, like their name, are of unknown origin. They are a race distinct from any other people in Europe. They have straight brown hair, light eyes and no beard. Their complexion has been represented to be a sort of copper color, but that is a mistake. They appear to be of that complexion because they are begrimmed with smoke. But, when they wash their faces, they are seen to be of a pale, ashes, and rather bluish-white complexion. In character they are friendly and hospitable They can all shoot, but they are not at all warlike in disposition. For truthfulness, honesty and virtue they compare favorably with other European races, but their intelligence is of a low order. They speak a language that is somewhat easy to acquire, and which is very different from European languages. It is a written as well as a spoken language, and many of them can read and write it. Owing to the rigor of the climate, the Lapps are not so prolific as other European race. A couple in Lapland hardly ever have more than three children, though I believe that is higher than the average in America."

"How do they subsist?"

"The staff of life in Lapland is the reindeer. This animal is their beast of burden, their clothier and their butcher. The country has no other animals worth speaking of but the reindeer, dogs and goats. It yields no grains and no fruits. The well-to-do people live on boiled reindeer meat. The only thing they eat with it is a sort of sour grass, which they boil to the consistency of jelly. In the winter they can only procure water by melting the snow. The poorer people cannot afford even this diet, but live entirely on fish. The waters yield excellent fish, and among others, a very fine kind of salmon. But in winter these fish can be taken only by cutting through the thick ice which covers the rivers. The clothing of the people consists of a double suit of reindeer skin, one with the fur turned inward, and the other with the fur turned outward. They also wear a comical hat of the same material."

"What do the reindeer live on?"

"They live entirely on a kind of moss that grows on the ground, and which in the winter they obtain by digging down through the snow for it. The moss does not grow everywhere on the ground, either; and it is a singular fact that the reindeer are possessed of a mysterious instinct by which they can tell where it is, so that they never dig through the snow in vain. As to water, they are dependent for moisture on what they can gather by licking the snow."

"What sort of habitations do the Lapps live in?"

"They live in tents, not more than ten feet in width, made of reindeer hides. They build a fire in the middle of it, and sit round it, crouching as low as possible to avoid the smoke of the fire, and pass the time in smoking tobacco and telling stories. They are a nomadic race, and not at all gregarious. They have no cities or towns, and the nearest approach they make to a village is when twenty persons will pitch their tents in the neighborhood of a little Lutheran church, erected by the government."

"What is their religious condition?"

"They have a sort of Bible, called the 'Gobdas.' This is written on a reindeer hide, and contains the mythology of the race. It teaches, however, not of the Creator and of the origin of the universe, but entirely of duty and morals. Like the race and tongue, it is of unknown origin. But the Lapps have now almost universally abandoned the Gobdas for the Christian religion. Their religion is mostly national and formal, but I found a few choice spirits among them whose religion was a matter of the heart and life, and who furnish noble illustrations of the Christian spirit."

"Do the Lapps use tobacco and liquor?"

"They do. The government prohibits the sale of liquor in Lapland, but the laps make trips to Sweden and barter reindeer meat for whisky or alcohol, and when they have got a keg of it they never stop drinking until it is gone. Sometimes the Swedes visit Lapland to buy meat, and take liquor with them. They are afraid to sell liquor in Lapland, but they evade the law by giving to every one who sells them a piece of meat a welcome cup when he comes and a good-bye cup when he goes. The consequence is that meat is sold to them in very small pieces, and the Lapps get very drunk."

"What success did you meet with in your labors among the Lapps?"

"Not a great deal that was visible. They recieved me kindly, and heard me preach and teach with great pleasure. There were very few conversions, but I hope a great deal of good was done. They sympathized heartily with me in my temperance teachings, and before I took my departure circulated a petition to the King of Sweden and Norway to exclude intoxicating liquor from their country."

The recent floods covered the streets of New Cumberland, W. Va., with a thick layer of mud, and the drivers of vehicles took to the sidewalks to avoid it. Indignant pedestrians complained of them, and so many were fined for monopolizing the walks that the town's depleted exchequer has been filled.

When the United States Treasurer Gilfillen leaves the office, at the end of this month, it will be necessary to count all the funds in the Treasury—about $75,000,000 in cash and $375,000,000 in bonds. It will require a month's time to do it.

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Mr. A. H. Stilwell's Inglorious Effort to Collect a Fee.

One of the last cases tried in Common Pleas Court before adjournment was that of the State of Ohio vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick, wherein the latter was indicted for disposing of mortgaged property. The sudden termination of the case, resulting in the acquittal of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the abuse of the criminal law developed, makes it of sufficient importance to lay before our readers.

"To begin at the beginning," as the Yankee peddler said, it is necessary to go back something like two years.

Thomas Fitzpatrick is a miner by occupation, and is employed in the Union Mines. He is a poor man, but industrious. About the time hereinbefore mentioned he purchased himself a little home, located near the mine wherein he is employed, consisting of ten acres of land. To pay for the same he borrowed from Dr. Stanton, of Coshocton, $100, and as for security therefore gave a mortgage upon the ten acres; at the same time stating to the Doctor that he expected to liquidate the debt by raising a wheat crop upon the land. In the meantime sickness overtook his family, and the services of Dr. J. J. Brower were procured until a bill amounting to something in the neighborhood of $90 was accumulated. Brower presented the bill, Mr. Fitzpatrick disputed it because of its magnitude, and then Brower sued before a Justice in Franklin township. Mr. Fitzpatrick consulted Mr. A. H. Stilwell, the Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton county, who first stated to him that he "didn't think he could do him any good, but if he wou'd secure $15 to pay him a fee, he would go down and see what he could do for him." Fitzpatrick feared, however, that if Brower secured judgment against him, he would levy upon the growing wheat, and thus he would be deprived of the means of paying the money borrowed from Dr. Stanton, and thereby lose his little home. Stilwell then suggested that he give Stanton a mortgage upon the wheat as additional security, and thereby, as Mr. Fitzpatrick alleges, Brower would be prevented from levying upon it. In addition to this, $15 were included in this mortgage, the amount Mr. Stilwell deemed necessary to cover his fee and expenses.

Later on Mr. Fitzpatrick sold the wheat and made a tender of the money to Dr. Stanton, who told him to take it and pay Dr. Brower, and the time for money loaned him would be extended another year. This done, Mr. Fitzpatrick supposed all was over, and went about his everyday employment.

Not so Mr. Stilwell, however. He had failed to receive his promised $15, and Mr. Fitzpatrick not being collectable, he found himself in a condition wherein he was likely to lose the coveted fee.

But then, it is presumed, he thought of another plan, and accordingly, when the Grand Jury for the October term met, an attempt was made to indict Mr. Fitzpatrick, but it failed, because, it is understood, of the evidence of Dr. Stanton. Not content to thus let it drop, the same case was brought up before the recent Grand Jury, and an indictment found charging him with selling mortgaged property and converting the money to his own use, the crime being applicable only to the $15 which Mr. Stilwell was to have received as a fee.

The case came on Thursday of last week, and Mr. Stilwell was the principal witness for the prosecution. When the defense was reached Dr. Stanton was placed upon the stand, and said that when the chattel mortgage was given the $15 was not mentioned, that Mr. Stilwell read it over to him, and that he believed it had been inserted since; that he supposed he was dealing with an honorable man, and therefore was not so careful as he might have been. This evidence threw the prosecution off its feet, and Judge Parsons read Stilwell a lecture wherein he said there evidently was no case against Mr. Fitzpatrick, and that it was an abuse of the criminal law in an attempt to collect a fee The Judge stopped all further proceedings, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

It was certainly the most remarkable case of attempted skulldudgery within the history of the courts of Coshocton county; and is conclusive evidence that Mr. Stilwell is not fitted for the position which he holds by the suffrages of the people.

A physician that is a pretender to knowledge not possessed is called a quack.

A lawyer of similar qualifications is called a shyster.

What shall we call Mr. Albinus H. Stilwell?

It is a leading question.

A Solution of the Temperance Question.

It seems that the assembled wisdom of the State, at Columbus, has solved the much talked of temperance question; at least at this writing, Tuesday, the House has passed a resolution to submit two seperate amendments, or one amendment containing two propositions, and it is probable, from what we can learn, the Senate will coincide with the action of the lower body. These propositions are: 1st, legislative control, and 2d, total prohibition.

From the beginning, THE AGE has believed it would be the part of wisdom to submit one amendment—legislative control—and then go before the people with the understanding that if the amendment was adopted and the Republicans given control of the Legislature, a stringent tax law would be passed. This we believed to be the best mode, and we still believe it would have been the true solution. The Legislature thinks otherwise, however, and the "common herd" will have to accept things as they find them.

The prohibitory amendment is in response to the petitions that have been sent in, praying for such action, and the legislative control amendment is in conformance with the resolution of two successive State Conventions.

The proposed amendments being antagonistic, may result in bringing out the full strength of the adherents of each proposition, and the adoption of one or the other.

We do not believe the prohibitory amendment will carry, nor do we believe it would be the part of wisdom to attempt to carry it.

All experience goes to show that prohibition, while good in theory, can not be put into practice; and it will be better for community to have a strict tax regulation whereby the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating beverages will be lessened, and at the same time a source of revenue created, than to have prohibition in name and free whisky in fact.

With the population of Ohio as it now is, largely made up of foreigners, who make good citizens, but whose education from childhood teaches them to indulge in the moderate use of malt, vinous and distilled liquors, it will be an impossibility to adopt prohibition, because they would regard it as an infringment of their personal liberty, and no reasonable being can find fault there with. But while this large per cent. of our population objects to this class of legislation, they will not object to the traffic being regulated by a tax law, or similar measures; hence it is evidently the part of wisdom to adopt the latter course.

The Problem of Living.

How to live economically is a question that puzzles the brains of many a good housewife, and the man who, though working diligently day in and day out, and week in and week out, can accumulate but little because of the diminutive wages he receives; or, if he receives good wages, because of the great expense of living. Talk with the head of twenty different families, and you will hear as many different views of the cost of living. A skilled man in some department of business will earn a large salary, spend nothing on wine, women or horses, yet always be in debt. Some acquaintance of his, with similar salary and a large family, lives comfortably, sends his boys to college, drives a good horse and has a snug little bank account. There are mechanics earning two dollars a day who comfortably feed and clothe a family of half a dozen people, while some of their fellow workmen, married, but without children, live meanly, wear shabby clothes on Sundays, and manage to eke out a miserable existence in a hand to mouth way. A day laborer, receiving from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, will support a family of several children, clothe them neatly, feed them well and send them to school, while his neighbor will bring up a troop of ragamuffins, with dirty faces, and dirtier morals, with stomachs continually craving for the necessaries of life.

The principal cause of the difference may almost always be found in the family larder and the family wardrobe. Americans, whether rich or poor, know but little more about economy in food than an equal number of savages. Some families must breakfast either on beefsteak or mutton chops; others will serve just as much meat and make it just as palatable at a quarter of the expense of choice cuts, because they know how to cook. Temperament has much influence on the larder. Excitable people will eat twice as much without satisfying their hunger as those of better physical balance, yet they will not do more work. Some wives will save the price of a ton of coal by remaking for one of the children an old dress or suit of clothes; some others, seeming to be destitute either of tact, skill or inclination, must buy everything new or go without. Economy is a science which quite a number of men and women have mastered by close observation and diligent practice; others do not seem to know of its existence. One woman with $200 can make her parlor prettier than another can with five times the sum. It takes longer to learn economy than to learn a trade, but when learned it is the most consoling science in existence, no matter how much or how little money its devotee may have.

THE Iron men of the country, especially in Pennsylvania, where the great monopoly of the business exists, are dissatisfied with the new tariff law, and do not propose to quietly submit. A company at Pittsburg proposes to test the constitutionality of the law by bringing the matter before the Supreme Court at once. The grounds upon which the test is to be made is that the bill originated in the Senate, whereas the Constitution provides that all bills for the raising of revenue shall originate in the House. If this bill had increased the tariff upon iron and thus prolonged the opportunities of these monopolists to rob the farmers and laboring people of the country there would have been no objection.

RICHARD HOWARD, of Chattanooga, took exception to a publication made in the Times of that city, and sought satisfaction by assaulting Geo. W. Ochs, the local editor, with a heavy cane. Ochs in defense shot Howard. The wound will not prove fatal. The newspaper man surrendered to the authorities, but was released. It is the province of a newspaper to give the news, let it strike whom it may, and if people do not desire to figure in the columns of a public journal, let them conduct themselves aright, and they will never have cause to complain. The honest man and the good citizen do not object to their names appearing in the public prints. The dishonest man may object, but we know of no reason why heed should be given to the objection.

Concerning Toughs Abroad and at Home.

Two men were hanged in New York last Friday. One of them was but entering into young manhood, yet he had traveled quickly through all the catalogue of crime from an ordinary street loafer and bummer to a murderer, and ended his life upon the gallows at that period of his existence when he should have been settling down to some permanent employment for life. He delighted in the character he had assumed, and when he deliberately pulled a pistol and sent a bullet crashing through the brain of a man whom he was trying to rob he drew himself up proudly and declared: "I've killed my man, now I am a tough." After the hanging Friday, a great gang of brother "toughs" followed him to his home, where they kept watch by his remains, and on Sunday, the day of his funeral, he was followed to the grave by a large crowd of his kind, and flowers and beer were there in profusion and abundance. This is a horrible picture to look upon, and should not be brought to the notice of the rural population, who are not accustomed to such scenes; but we want to make a few suggestions and sound a warning that is brought to the front by the fate of these New York "toughs."

Coshocton is possessed of a few young men, who, though they have not traveled the pathway of crime so rapidly as McGloin, are regarded by our people as fit subjects for the penitentiary or gallows, where some of them will evidently land if they do not mend their ways. Nightly carousals, drunken debauches, assaults with knives and bludgeons and fists, and other dastardly deeds, are fast fitting them for the severest punishment known to the law.

It is time to call a halt, and compel these cutthroats in embryo to mend their ways, or the community will suffer in reputation and in purse.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

The Temperance Question to be Solved at Last—Legislative Control or Prohibition—You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice—Minor Legislative News.

COLUMBUS, March 12, 1883.

Nothing better illustrates the condition of utter uncertainty of purposes, which has this session been so marked a feature of the House, than its action the past week in temperance legislation.

Driven to do something by the stress of party policy, and by the petitions and counter-petitions from all parts of the state, and constantly goaded on by the press of the state, the majority finally took action. On Tuesday night a joint caucus of the Republicans of the House and Senate was convened.

The presence of the Senators acted as a balance-wheel to the proceedings, although of speech-making there was a surplus Opinions finally crystalized on the Kinney resolution for complete legislative control of the trafic, and it was confidently expected that on Thursday the House would send it through with a whirl. But it did not happen so

The scene in the House was an animated one. The chamber was crowded, the members all in their seats, and for probably the first time this session, gave strict attention to the proceedings.

THE STRUGGLE WAS TOUGH.

Amendment after amendment was offered to the luckless Kinney resolution, which was formally under discussion, and were voted down. Finally, Mr. Pugsley, of Highland county, offered a double-headed amendment which was carried. The first proposition of this amendment gives the General Assembly power to levy special taxes on the liquor traffic, and says it SHALL, by law, provide against the evils resulting therefrom. The second was as follows:

"The manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors in this state to be used as a beverage is forever prohibited." The Kinney resolution with Pugsley's amendment was then put to vote. This was the critical moment and the interest of the spectators was intense during the roll-call of members. The result was—yeas 68, nays 25—three more for the measure than the requisite three-fifths. Messrs Metcalf and Jones, of Delaware, were the only Republicans voting against it, and the following Democrats voted yea: Hall, Hopkins, McCullough, and Moore, of Pike. Nine members were absent, and three were present who did not vote.

The Kinney resolution, as amended provides for a good deal of legislative control, with the power of passing local option measures; gives the Legislature full power to pass special tax measures, and includes an absolute prohibitory clause, as was forecast in these letters of the past two weeks. It really consists of two propositions: The first three points mentioned above—legislative control, local option and special tax constituting one, and prohibition the other.

THE SENATE GAUNTLET.

While the House has at last disposed of this question, it by no means follows that the resolution will get through in the present shape. It has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate; but careful inquiry reveals the fact that its passage is probable. Still, there may be efforts to amend it, and if this is done it may fall into the hands of a conference committee, and there is no telling what would, in that case, be its fate. The Republicans are hopeful that the Senate will pass it as it stands and thus shorten materially the present session.

MUTUAL INSURANCE MUDDLE.

The matter of the due regulation of the co-operative insurance companies has received considerable attention An effort was made to pass such a bill last winter but it did not get through, and was left in the hands of a conference committee. This winter a new committee was appointed, but cannot agree. The indications are that the only things that will be done is to provide penalties for the law already existing on the subject.

NEW BILLS.

Among the new bills passed last week were: Providing that where marriages take place by banns, or by the Quaker ceremony, a proper return shall be made thereof to the Probate Judge the same as of other marriages. Giving courts power to enforce assessments on property for street improvements, even though there are technical irregularities in the manner in which the assessment was made. A bill regulating the manner of levying taxes for road and bridge purposes. Requiring maps of mines filed in the office of the State Inspector of mines at stated periods Providing that county, municipal, Boards of Education, and bonds of like character, shall be sold to the highest bidder after being advertised for three consecutive weeks. Extending the law giving the Probate Court concurrent jurisdiction with the Common Pleas to fifty-one counties. Allowing a ditch contractor to change interest on money due him when he has to wait for tax collections before receiving his pay.

The appointment of a successor to Judge White on the Supreme Bench still hangs fire, but it will be made when Judge White's resignation is received, which his physicians say will be to-day. Judge Ambler, of Salem, is the latest surmise. Judge Doyle has at last been formally appointed to succeed Judge Longworth. The terms of the two new members will only last until next fall. FARRAND.

A CINCINNATI woman was crazed by the flood, and although her house was high and dry, imagined it to be soaking with water. She therefore procured five gallons of kerosene, sprinkled it on the walls and was about applying the match in order to "dry the house" when she was discovered.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

XENIA is now lighted by electric light.

MANSFIELD has a $90,000 elevator company

CLEVELAND is to have a music hall that will seat 4,300 people.

THIRTY miles of railroad a day were built last year in this country.

AKRON has a weather prophet who says there will be no rain in July or August next.

NEW PHILADELPHIA has more bald headed young men than any town in the county. Early piety.

WEATHER prophets are already predicting an early spring-garden-making in April—and a hot summer.

THE winter of 1882-3 appears to have blasted the reputation of every weather prophet in America and Europe.

AT Fostoria a party were "belling" a newly married couple when a shot was fired at them, instantly killing one of the number.

GEORGE MCMILLEN, the Stark county wife murderer, was convicted at Canton last Friday, of murder in the first degree

A DARKE county preacher is said to close the marriage service with, "I pronounce you man and wife until death or divorce do you separate."

MRS. KENNEDY, the mother of the child that was burned to death near Fredericksburg last week, is a raving maniac, induced by the loss of her child.

WE would caution our readers to see that no decayed vegetable matter is allowed to remain in cellars or yards, as this is the frequent cause of disease.

DRY your cellars, if they are wet Dry them by sunlight if you can. If you can not dry them by sunlight, dry them by artificial heat—use stoves—use chloride of lime.

THE Akron NEWS started a dime subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the Ohio flood, and in three days, 1,200 people gave $240 67. It was sent to New Albany, Ind.

THE total number of deaths by accident since the first day of January is estimated to have reached 1,500, and the loss of two or three vessels at sea will materially increase the list.

SINCE the Milwaukee fire, patents for nineteen new life saving inventions for use at hotel fires have been issued. Most of them are novel; many ingenious, and a few, possibly will prove useful.

A WOMAN in Cincinnati laid out her strong and healthy husband in the form of a corpse, then fell to weeping and collected quite a sum from some charitable ladies do defray the funeral expenses

ABE GOOD, of Bellaire, was bad enough to stone a passenger train, and got three years in the O. P. He was brought back and tried for perjury, and now goes back with a lengthened term

DR. E. L. STRAIGHT was found guilty of perjury at Bellefontaine, recently for swearing to a false age for his niece in procuring her a marriage license. He will get three years, the lowest term.

A physician at Arcanum, Ohio, mistook a malignant case of black small pox for scarlet fever or black measels. Patient died; another died; and twenty-five or thirty persons have been stricken.

THOMAS J. Cochran, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Knox county, who was the Republican nominee for Commissioner in 1881, was adjudged insane Saturday and conveyed to the Central Insane Asylum.

FRANK WILSON, of Portage county, took a dose of poison last Saturday night because the girl he loved refused to marry him. He was saved by the timely arrival of a physician but only to become an inmate of the lunatic asylum.

BENJAMIN RIPLEY, who killed his cousin, Nathan Bear, near Freeport, made a murderous assault on the other prisoners confined in the Cadiz jail last week. He is kept locked in a cell now and will be sent to the insane asylum soon.

THREE men have been arrested in Springfield, O., for swindling the people of Marysville by drawing up contracts to cure diseases, which their victims were asked to sign, these documents afterward turning out to be promissory notes.

A POUND of alum dissolved in three gallons of rain water is said to be an effectual and safe protection against cabbage and currant worms, and death to them when they make their appearance. Cut this out and try it, as it wont cost much.

PNEUMONIA is for some reason more prevalent than usual this year in all parts of the country, and it is also uncommonly fatal. Carelessness in regard to taking sudden colds is assigned by physicians as one of the principal causes of the dread disease.

IT is said that a number of persons living near the Licking reservoir have banded together to defy the law and are capturing boat loads of fish daily with nets They propose clubbing to pay the fine of any one who may be caught at this nefarious business.

IT is now the season of the year when sharps go through the country, selling articles to farmers, by sample, and then induce them to sign an article of agreement. In these swindling days it is unsafe to sign a temperence pledge without consulting a lawyer.

CANTON people are sick in their minds, hearts and stomachs, because the dead body of William Hoag was found in their water works dam, where it had been soaking and bloating for the past two months. The ice cut from the dam is offered for sale cheap.

THOMAS WADE, at Akron, Ohio, became violently insane, and attempted to brain his one-year-old child, Being foiled in the attempt by a brother, he turned fiercely upon him, and a terrible struggle ensued. He was finally overpowered and taken to the Northern Ohio Asylum.

MT. VERNON BANNER. A well-known saloonist thought he had struck a bonaza and invested ten dollars in procuring a contrivance called the "Portable Electric Light," with which he intended to illuminate his place of business. The apparatus arrived, but it proved to be one of the most bald-headed swindles of the age.

IN answer to the question: "What is home without a newspaper?" an eastern exchange says, "It is a place where old hats are stuffed into window panes; where children are like young pigs; the house wife like a savage, and the husband with the panorama of the Dismal Swamp painted on his shirt bosom with tobacco juice

THE body of Frank Hunter was found in a water tank at Massillon, and marks on the body showed conclusively that he had been murdered and thrown into the tank. His wife, her father, his step-daughter, and a man named Brunner have been arrested charged with the murder, and there is not a shadow of a doubt of their guilt.

ACCORDING to the reports, which have been carefully prepared by the police, the number of business houses inundated in Cincinnati during the flood was 1,548; number of residences 2,548; number of families occupying these houses, 3,691; number of persons in these families, 15,382. There were 17 railroad depots inundated and 15 coal yards.

THIS winter from the deep freezing and the congealed state of the soil will no doubt add to its richness and render cultivation more easy and profitable While it has been severe on animate creation, the benefit the soil has recieved from it will surely be an equal compensation for the inconvenience and increased expense it has given us. Any freak of nature that enhances the richness of the soil is to our mutual benefit.

Dr. RANDALL, near Zanesville, was called to see a patient last Friday night, and has not been heard of since. A silk hat with his name in it, and indicating by its appearance that it had been struck with a club, was found in the woods about three miles from his residence, and his horse was found in Zanesville. It is supposed that he was murdered.

P. S. Later developments show that the Dr. has "gone west" and it is thought there is a woman in the case.

THE Lebanon Patriot says a set of swindlers are working the country by establishing agencies among the farmers for the sale of small iron mills for grinding feed. Only one farmer in a community is to be blessed(?) with this bonanza and is to receive a mill free when he has disposed of a certain number. The usual contract and order, that turns up is a blank in the form of a note, acompanies the scheme. Our farmer friends should keep a well loaded shot gun handy for the benefit of these gentry.

IT is said that the carpet swindle is now being worked in Wayne county. A very pleasant fellow comes along driving a shining rig, and sells carpets by sample. He offers three-ply and ingrains at thirty-seven and a half cents per yard, and genuine Brussels at forty three cents. The farmer selects the pattern he wants; the agent writes out the number of yards, the price, etc.; the farmer signs the supposed order and the next week he has a note at the bank to pay, and he never sees or hears of the carpet man again.—Wayne Co. Democrat.

JUDGE WILLIAM WHITE, of the Supreme Bench of Ohio, died at his home at Springfield, Ohio, Monday, of Brights disease. He was but recently appointed as Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio and sent in his resignation to Governor Foster a few hours before his death. His illness was of but few days duration, Judge Upson, of Akron, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, while President Arthur will be called to make another appointment for the office now vacated by death.

AT Zanesville the police arrested a man named P. C. Knapp, who is alleged to be a slick swindler representing, as he claims, the Bald Eagle Silver Plating Company, whose place of business is located in various places, as emergencies seem to suggest. Knapp recently worked Caldwell, Noble county, and the arrest is made at the request of Marshal Smith, of that town. The modus operandi of Knapp is to secure silver or gold plated jewelry, tableware, cutlery, etc., which parties desire to have replated. After a time, it is alleged, he returns goods nearly identical in appearance as those given into his custody, but of inferior value, collects the fees, and skips for other fields.

THERE have been so many suits for damages to boys injured while in the employ of railroads that the Pan Handle has adopted a rule requiring the signature of the parents or guardeans to a contract that they will not sue for damages in case the boy is killed, before they will employ in any capacity. All minors in its employ at Dennison have been served with papers to that effect. There is some dissatisfaction on the part of parents and a few will not sign such an agreement. Others have done so readily, feeling that railroad companies should be no more responsible for accidents to employes than any other corporation or company.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Coshocton Public Schools for the Month Ending March 9, 1883.

CHARACTER —of the— ATTENDANCE.	Grades	Total Enrolled	Monthly Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Per cent of Attn	No. Tardy	No. neither absent nor tardy
High School Dept.							
W. D Gibson	A	16	15	13	87	4	5
Annie Strauss	BC	50	49	46	93	1	15
Grammar Dept.							
Sarah Sample	A	55	46	36	78	8	13
Ada Klosson	B	55	50	46	93	7	22
Nellie McIlvaine	C	61	55	48	88	13	25
Nanna Morton	D	60	58	57	91	16	29
Primary Dept.							
Mrs. E. A. Carnahan	A	47	43	39	90	4	22
Annie Elliott	A	46	38	33	87	11	11
Lucretia Davis	B	50	46	44	94	3	23
Mary Smith	B	46	44	41	93	9	19
Sallie Madden	C	46	41	35	86	3	18
Franc Robinson	C	50	47	41	88	8	18
Pauline Weisser	D	45	42	36	85	6	12
Emma Ayres	D	58	54	41	87	9	13
Rose Ingraham	D	35	35	30	85	4	11
Grand Totals		727	661	570	88	99	250

The above report shows a low attendance during the past month This was caused by sickness, of which there has been a large amount in our midst Parents cannot be too careful of their children at this time of year. We hope the coming month may witness a decided improvement. Please notice our "Tardiness" column. We feel proud of the record this month, for last month it was 189, and this it is 99, but little over half as many. Both teachers and pupils have worked hard to break up the evil, and deserve credit The "banner" schools in the Primary department are Misses Davis's and Madden's in the East building, and Miss Robinson's in the West. In the higher departments Miss Strauss' school still keeps the banner, with but one case of tardiness. During the coming month, we hope to have some schools without any tardiness whatever.

This week opens the spring term of our schools. But twelve weeks of school remain Parents, please do not allow your boys to persuade you to let them leave school at this time They cannot leave now and be entitled to go on with their grade next year. Do not make the same mistake which some of you made last year Quite a number of parents yielded to the importunities of their sons at this time last year, or three weeks later, at the April vacation, and allowed them to quit school Then in the fall when the schools opened, they wanted them to go on just the same as if they had remained in school the whole year and had done all the work. This cannot be done If a boy falls out of school in April, he losses a year's time thereby, and all because he took sick, in March or April, with the spring fever. Please keep your boys in school during the next twelve weeks

Respectfully, W. D GIBSON,
Superintendent of Instruction

County Examination.

GRAMMAR.

Parse the italicized words in the following, giving their properties and relations:

Stranger, there so gloomy boughs
1—Had charms for him; and here he loved *to sit*,
2—His only *visitants*, a straggling sheep,
3—The stone-chat, or the glancing *sand piper*;
4—And *on* those barren rocks, with fern and heath
5—And juniper and thistle *sprinkled* o'er,
6—Fixing his downcast *eyes*, he many an hour
7—A morbid pleasure *nourished*; tracing here
8—An *emblem* of his own unfruitful life.
—Wordsworth.

1—What requirements are necessary to form a verb in the passive voice?

Tell which of the following sentences are in the passive voice, and which are not, and why?

2—The reflection of light on the window was mistaken for a light in the house.
3—The melancholy days are come.
4—Dinner has just been prepared.
5—You are mistaken about the dinner.

Write the following sentences correctly where necessary, and give your reasons for the change; also, if you find any correct, tell why they are so:

6—She sat the chairs around the table and the guests set down.
7—I saw John yesterday when I came to town
8—I have seen Mary this week in town

ARITHMETIC.

1 A bought goods to the amount of $420, on nine months credit; how much will he required to pay it at the end of three months, money being worth 7 per cent?

2. A circular house 100 feet in circumference stands in the centre of a square field, each corner of which is 100 rods from the house, how many acres in the field?

3 A boat runs a mile down stream in five minutes, and a mile up stream in seven minutes, how far down stream can it go and return in six hour?

4. What is the cost of fencing a rectangular field of 25 acres, whose width is two-fifths its length, at 50 cents per rod?

5. Subtract four thousand and six hundred thousandths from six thousand and four hundred thousandths, and divide the remainder by six millionths.

6 How shall a watch costing $150 be marked so that five per cent. can be deducted from the asking price, and a profit of 20 per cent. still be realized?

7. Define Mensuration, Hypothenuse, Mathematics and Product.

8. Two men start from the same place, one going due north at the rate of five miles an hour, and the other due east at the rate of eight miles an hour; how far apart are they in six hours?

9 Write 1883 in Roman characters.

10. Define a complex fraction and state your method of teaching a pupil to reduce it to a simple fraction

11 What is the difference between a draft on Cincinnati for $865.40, at 1¼ per cent premium, and one in Chicago for the same amount at ¼ per cent discount?

12 Define Rectangle, Cylinder, Cone and Frustrum.

HISTORY.

1. What seven Vice Presidents afterward became Presidents?
2 From what nation was Alaska purchased, what was the price paid for it, and who was President at the time?
3. Who were the founders of American literature?
4. What was the stamp act?
5. Define the Monroe doctrine.
6. What was the cause of the war with Mexico?
7. What was the Wilmot Proviso?
8. What States and Territories have been formed out of the Louisiana purchase?
9. What was the "Dred Scott" decision, and by whom rendered?
10. How long was Harrison President of the United States, and who succeeded him to that office?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the average velocity of the gulf stream?
2. How are hail and snow caused?
3 What rivers have their headquarters in Colorado?
4. Which extends farthest north, Vermont or New Hampshire?
5. Locate the Falkland Islands?
6. Locate the gulf of Lyons and the gulf of Taranto.
7. Where are the Carpathian Mountains and the Hague?
8. Where are the deserts of Khiva and Cobi?
9 What is the distance in degrees from St. Petersburg to Behring's Strait?
10 Give the name and number of provinces in Australia.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Spell correctly the following words:

Lily	Crescent	Calibre
Lilac	Construe	Behavior
Circumjacent	Clapboard	Assurance
Heighten	Capitous	Adhesiveness
Weasel	Cassinite	Prologue.

Capitalize and punctuate the following:

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but live for it

Also this—

I venera e the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine, and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

1883. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT. 1883.

Thanking our numerous patrons for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, we would call attention to our immense Spring stock of Goods, which never has been as large as this season, having at the present time over

600 SIX HUNDRED PIECES OF GOODS 600

From which to make your selection for Spring Suits. There is no better line of Goods in the State of Ohio than we have at the present time in our store.

OUR IMMENSE TRADE

Calls for a large stock, as there are but few trades in the State as large. We attribute this to our patrons appreciating our endeavors to build up a trade which is a credit to ourselves and an honor to the place. We would simply say that we are doing our best to make Coshocton the center for the

Merchant Tailoring Business.

We employ twenty-five hands, and intend to increase our force this spring to thirty-five, which is quite an establishment, and if the public wish we can give employment to twice that number, if they all will patronize home enterprise.

PRICES WILL CONTINUE THE LOWEST!

Our styles will be the latest, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. We have in the last few weeks placed One Hundred Suits of our manufacturing on our tables. These suits have been made up with great care, and are equal in every respect to our own work that is made to order, the same hands making them, using the same goods, and cutting them in the same style. We shrink the goods thoroughly before making them up.

We Also Furnish you With Pieces to Every Garment,

Thereby giving you a better Suit than those bought in the Clothing Stores, as these are made up six months in Advance, and therefore cannot be in the latest fashion. We have a few Boys' Suits on hand of our own make. Our Furnishing Goods Department is as usual full of all the late novelties, consisting of Neckwear of every description, Shirts, Collars, cuffs, etc.

D. M. MOORE, No. 422 Main Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

N. B.—Don't fail to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

O 👁 C

BUSINESS

is on the boom at

J. W. BARKHURST'S,

(Successor to J. W. STANFORD.)

IN ROSCOE.

He is taking hold of the Grocery business as though he intended to push it. He will make it to your advantage to call and get prices before you purchase.

WALL PAPER

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

J. Glover has received his entire Stock of WALL PAPER. Beside a great variety of the

COMMON

papers, he has forty styles of

GILT

In stock, together with an extensive variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

All will be sold at bottom prices. Cal at 421 Main Street, Coshocton, O.

mar-1t.

Cheap Rates to the West

As some routes are advertising Grand Excursions to the West on certain specified days, it is announced for the benefit of Colonists, Land Seekers and all others, who intend to go West, that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway—Pan Handle Route—will sell Excursion Tickets to the land points in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and single one way tickets to all points in the West, EVERY DAY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. The rates will be as low, and the tickets will cover all the privileges afforded by those so called Special Excursions.

Here is your opportunity; you can start when you get ready and be sure of securing as good rates without hurrying to catch some excursion train. Take your time and don't worry about the rates. When you get your affairs in shape to make the trip, apply in person or by letter or postal card to any agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway—Pan Handle Route—and he will furnish rates for passengers and freight, and see that you go forward in first class style on regular express trains. Things will be fixed to suit you. Let us hear from you, please.

E. A. FORD,
Gen'l Passenger Agt., Pittsburgh, Pa

mar10 5t.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

When all other remedies fail, DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS will cure General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. M. W McNaughton & Co, Coshocton, O. feb3-1y.

BUY

COFFMAN'S HARNESS,

And get the benefit of his valuable patent

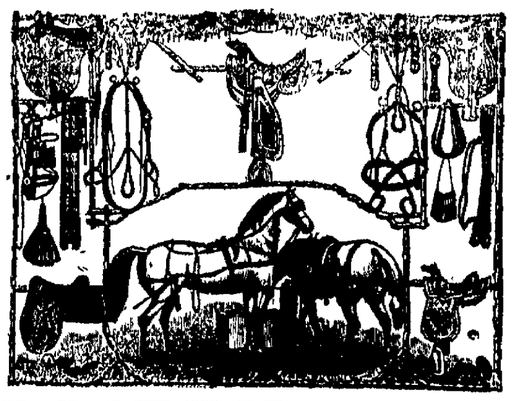
Metallic Loops.

These two valuable inventions strike every one who examine them, and are

JUST WHAT IS WANTED,

COFFMAN'S PATENTS.

COFFMAN'S LOOPS,



METALLIC LOOPS,

2 LOOPS, LOOPS, 2

One kind of this patent Metallic Loop is to be placed in the leather loop of the hip strap, choak strap, martingale, or wherever a loop is needed, in either buggy or heavy draft harness. The other loop is for chain harness only, by means of which the draft of the belly-band is on a direct line with the back-band.

No more ragged loops in your harness, on your back-bands, or belly-bands. Both loops are made of malable iron, and are light and neat, and render the leather loops of all class of harness as durable as any other part of the harness.

Coffman's Patent Metallic Loops

Are put in all harness manufactured by him without extra cost to the consumer.

COFFMAN'S Patent Metallic Loop will be put on any harness manufactured by him, which have been bought since January 1, 1883, free of charge.

COLLARS! COLLARS!

Heavy draft Collars a specialty, made of the best stock and made at home. Work and stock warranted.

SADDLES, SADDLES.

Our own home-made Saddles in stock or made to order.

TRUNKS,
VALICES,
WHIPS,
LAP ROBES,

And all class of Summer goods.

Harness Makers, Take Notice!

Coffman keeps constantly on hands a large stock of saddlers hardware.

All work and stock shall be as represented or money refunded.

All letters promptly answered. Freight prepaid to nearest railway station.

Come to the shop and see

Coffman's Patent Loops

before purchasing elsewhere.

ADAM COFFMAN,

WARSAW, OHIO.

WE MEAN THIS!

You can save money by dealing at

"The People's Provision Store,"

IN

ROSCOE.

All goods delivered free. Country Produce of all kinds taken for goods.

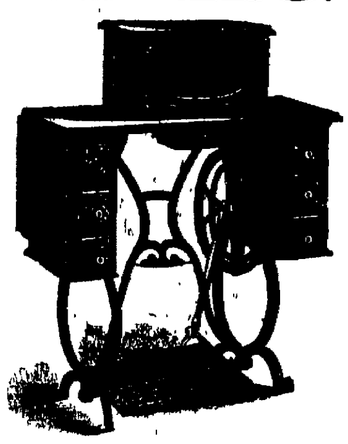
EDWARDS & COURTWRIGHT.

FREE GIFT

—TO—

Some one of the Thousands who read

THE AGE.



We have in our possession the following receipted bill:

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 27, 1883,

The Coshocton Age:

To J. W. SHAW, DR.

One No. 8 $60 White Sewing Machine.

Received Payment,

J. W. SHAW.

This Machine is the best made by the White Sewing Machine Company, and is not excelled by any machine manufactured. It contains six drawers, drop leaf, and all the attachments, and is elegantly nickle plated. We propose to give this machine to some subscriber of The Age, after the following plan:

To every new subscriber paying one year in advance we will give a ticket.

To every old subscriber who pays all arrearages and one year in advance we will give a ticket.

To every subscriber who is now paid in advance, and who gives us $1.50 for another year we will give a ticket.

In the near future, duplicate tickets of those given out will be placed in a hat and thoroughly mixed. A boy will then be blindfolded, who will draw one ticket, and the person holding the corresponding ticket will be entitled to the machine.

Every one who gives us $1.50 per year for THE AGE will get value received, in the paper alone, and in addition thereto may receive this $60 Sewing Machine.

None of the employees of this office will be given an opportunity to compete. The Machine must go to some one of our patrons.

ELLIOTT & MILLER,

2d Street, Coshocton, Ohio,

—MAKE—

Tin Roofing and Spouting

A Specialty. All work WARRANTED in every particular. Besides a new and complete set of Tinner's tools, they have added a large stock of Tinplate, Copper and Sheet-iron of every variety, which enables them to manufacture anything in their line.

The 1st of April they will have the largest and most complete stock of **STOVES** ever brought to the city.

Nonpareil Velveteen

AND

BELLON'S SILKS

AT THE

Bee-Hive Store,

These goods have a reputation above all others, for both their durability and appearance. The velveteen is frequently taken for silk velvet, and the silk is warranted not to break. Money refunded if either prove unsatisfactory.

Beautiful Summer Silks - - - 50cts. to $1.00
" line of Brocade Silks - - 75 " " 2.25

Our Black and Colored Cashmeres are bought within 4 per cent. of cost of importation, and sold in proportion.

Half Wool Dress Goods - 12 1-2cts worth 25cts.
Fine Brocade " " - - 20 and 25 cents.
All Wool Serges - - - 25 worth 35cts.
Double fold Cashmere - - 20 " 30 "
2,000 yards Cochen, Pacific and Merrimack Prints, 6 worth 8cts.
1,000 yards Indigo Blue Prints, - 8 worth 10cts.
Ginghams, 6 and 8cts. worth 8 and 10cts. per yard.
Muslins, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8cts. per yard, worth 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents.

New Cassimere, Jeans and Cottonades will be sold cheap.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

25, 35, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard. Some of these goods are worth 10 to 25 per cent. more money.

Oil Cloths 20, 25 and 30 cents, worth 30, 40 and 45cts.
Velvet Rugs, $3.00 worth 4.00.

WHITE GOODS.

23 Styles Curtains, $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 10.00 and 12.00 per pair. We are selling these Goods very low and very fast, having already sold $54 worth of one Pattern alone.

Beautiful line of Lambrequins, Shams, Tidies, &c.
White Quilts, $1.25 worth 1.50.
New Neck Wear at all Prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

We have been told so frequently that we have the prettiest and cheapest line of these goods that we think such must be the case; we leave it to the Ladies.

Fig. Swisses, Checkered and Striped Nansooks, Victoria, Bishop and Persian Lawns, Piques, Mulls, &c., that you will certainly admire if you see them.

The best Pattern in the world, the

DOMESTIC,

Spring styles and catalogues are here. Call and get one, and allow us the pleasure of showing you the goods we advertise so cheap.

BIGGS & CRAWFORD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Pussy Willow.

Oh, you pussy willow! Pretty little thing,
Coming with the sunshine of the early spring!
Tell me, tell me, pussy, for I want to know,
Where it is you come from, how it is you grow?

Now, my little girlie, if you'll look at me
And my little sisters, I am sure you'll see
Tiny, tiny houses, out of which we peep
When we first are waking from our winter's sleep.

This is where we come from. How it is we grow,
I will try, my girlie, now to let you know:
As the days grow milder, out we put our heads,
And we lightly move us in our little beds—

Find the world so lovely, as we look about,
That we each day move a little farther out;
And when warmer breezes of the spring-time blow,
Then we little pussies all to catkins grow.

—[Ella Gardner, in St. Nicholas.

A FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

"Now, I wonder what she's going in there for?" said Miss Pytchley.

Miss Pytchley had been sauntering along the road in an absorbed manner, picking a late blackberry here, a brilliant autumn flower there. She was a student of Nature, she was wont to say. But those who were inimically disposed to her did not hesitate to affirm that she always studied Nature in front of young Dr. Hilton's house!

But what did the silly little coquettes of eighteen and the giggling beauties of twenty know of Miss Pytchley's determined and ardent nature? What recked they of the trials she had gone through, the mortifications she had endured, the disappointments that had in every instance blighted her hopes?

For at nine-and-thirty Miss Pytchley was still determined to secure a husband and Dr. Hilton was the man upon whom she had settled.

"I always wanted to be a doctor's wife," said this young thing to herself, for Henrietta Pytchley knew better than to select any less judicious confidante. "It gives one such a good social position and then, in sickness, it saves one so much expense and trouble. To be sure Dr. Hilton is a few years younger than I am," (he was twenty-six), "but every one knows that a doctor ages rapidly, and no one would dream that I was a day older than thirty!"

But Dr. Hilton evidently had no idea of being snared by her mature wiles, and when Miss Vernon, the pale-cheeked young teacher in the academy, became a patient of his, Miss Pytchley was seriously alarmed.

"Not that she's anything more than an insipid wax doll," said Miss Pytchley with a toss of her head: "but she has a way with her which men might fancy, if they didn't know any better, poor things."

And consequently, when she saw Miss Vernon going into the doctor's office, she was naturally a little surprised and perturbed.

Dr. Hilton lived all by himself in the little stone cottage, taking his meals at the village hotel some half a mile distant, and Miss Pytchley felt herself safe in creeping round to the back of the house, where overgrown rose-thickets and straggling raspberry-vines formed a sort of natural screen.

"If I could only hear what they say," thought Miss Pytchley.

Her first idea had been to conceal herself under the window, but when she saw the cellar door standing wide-open, a fortunate inspiration flashed across her brain.

"It's right under the office," she thought. "If I put my ear against the chimney, I can hear everything they say."

And like a gliding grey shadow she hurried into the cellar.

A dreary, deserted place. There was some lumber there, a few disused tools, a general smell of green mould, and a closet in the corner. Miss Pytchley shivered a little as she crept close to the chimney.

"They're only talking about some Dover's powders, after all," said she. "And a capsine plaster, and quinine three times a day. And now he's telling her good-evening. I might have saved myself the trouble."

At that moment, however, a sturdy footstep was heard coming along—the sound of a whistle—and Miss Pytchley caught sight of John Nolan, the hired man, who drove Dr. Hilton's carriage, groomed his horse, and made himself generally useful about the place.

"He's coming here to pile up wood," thought Miss Pytchley, as she saw the logs of birch and pine heaped upon his arm. "Good gracious! what's to become of me?"

It was too late to beat a retreat by the usual entrance—Miss Pytchley darted into the closet and closed the door.

"He can't be long," thought she, "because it's almost dark now."

Miss Pytchley was right. He was not long. But when he went out, to her infinite dismay he shut the cellar-door behind him, and locked and padlocked it.

"Now I am in a dilemma," thought Miss Pytchley, with the cold sweat breaking out in minute globules over her brow; "perhaps he'll come back again."

She listened, but no returning footstep sounded over the gravelled wilderness of the overgrown back-garden; she cept around the darkness of the cellar, reeling along the walls for some possible method of exit, but in vain.

"What am I to do?" broke involuntarily from her lips; "if I should be kept imprisoned here all night!"

And then rushed into her mind all she had ever heard of the Stone Cottage—how an old woman was once strangled there by her undutiful children for the sake of a little money; how the Widow Swipes' boys had declared that a ghost used to peep out of the windows, of moonlight nights, before Dr. Hilton rented the place—and Miss Pytchley was uneasier than ever.

"Here I am in the closet again," she thought with a start, as her hands came in contact with the moisture that trickled down the damp walls; "oh dear, oh, dear; I don't know which way to turn, I'm all confused. Ow! ow!"

She uttered a frantic shriek, for in the darkness she had stumbled up against a tall oblong box that stood in one corner; the lid, insufficiently fastened, fell forward against her, and feeling wildly for some opening of escape, her hands touched some fine fibrous packing matter, in which lay something cold.

"A human face!" she screamed, "I felt the nose and forehead! And it's true what people say about Dr. Hilton bringing dead bodies down from the city hospitals and cutting them up!"

Shriek upon shriek rent the air as Miss Pytchley staggered away from the horrible something, and then suddenly all was still.

She had run against one of the stone supports of the house, and striking her head against it, she fell senseless to the floor, just as Dr. Hilton hurried in with a dark lantern, followed closely by John, the man.

"It's a woman!" cried Dr. Hilton. "It's that Miss Pytchley! Poor creature, how could she possibly have come here?"

"Well, sir," said John a little guiltily, "all the village knows that she's the meddlingest, pryingest old gossip the Lord ever made, and I won't deny as I saw her go in on the sly, and so I made it my business to work around there all the afternoon, and I just padlocked the door when I got through—just for a joke."

"It may turn out something more serious than a joke," said Dr. Hilton severely, as he lifted the poor spinster's head. "Never joke in that way again, John."

It was September when Miss Pytchley hid herself in the doctor's cellar. It was the middle of October before she was able to sit up and hear how things had really terminated.

"It was brain-fever, my dear," said old Mrs. Grimm, who officiated as nurse. "And there's a scar across the bridge of your nose as you'll carry to your dying day."

"Who took me out?" said Miss Pytchley faintly.

"Dr. Hilton."

"Does he come every day to see me?"

"La, child! how can he, and him gone on his wedding trip with Lucy Vernon? And what's worse," added Mrs. Grimm, "you knocked over a big packing-case that held a marble statter of 'Peace' that had come all the way from Italy. It was sculped by Dr. Hilton's brother, and had been ordered for Squire Ballou's new house on the hill."

"Ah!" said Miss Pytchley, "that was the —body!"

"It was five hundred pounds, that's all I know," said Mrs. Grimm. "Somebody's got to stand the loss. And I only hope it won't be you."

Miss Pytchley turned away her head with a groan. Her nose broken—Dr. Hilton married to little Lucy Vernon—the whole town cognisant of the fact that she had been lurking in Dr. Hilton's cellar to pry into other people's business! Upon the whole things were as bad as they well could be. And Miss Pytchley wished very sincerely that she had minded her own business.

Do Nice Girls Smoke?

Says Clara Belle in the *Cincinnati Enquirer:* Somebody reminded us of Miss Rorke, who gracefully puffed a cigarette in "Brighton," as played by the Wyndham Comedy Company. It was remarked too, that Lotta burns tobacco in some of her plays. One who professed to know said Lotta's cigarettes were not tobacco. Thereupon a girl confessed that she smoked habitually, had learned to like it, and could see nothing unlady-like in the practice. Did not the Grand Duchess of Spain smoke? And she would like to know if their manners were to be condemned. A third girl, who lately returned from a tour in Europe, told us that smoking had become quite fashionable in Germany, Russia and Austria. In each of those countries she saw real ladies beguiling themselves with cigarettes, and even pipes and cigars. This is not done without causing frowns, of course, but the habit seems to be making headway against all opposition. I argued that the use of tobacco in any shape was destructive to the charm of women, and that any girl who fell into the vice would necessarily become coarse and masculine in her manners. It was retorted upon me that nothing could be more graceful than a girl reclining in her easy chair and blowing rings of smoke toward the ceiling or knocking off the ashes from her cigarette with a dainty touch of her little finger, and thus, perhaps, soothing away the headache of a night's dancing.

"But how would you like to have a gentleman find the odor of tobacco on your lips when he kisses you?" somebody impulsively asked.

"And how many gentlemen have you kissed in a year without tasting tobacco on their lips?"

The demure young lady who asked the last question felt that she had said too much, and the discussion ended in sudden silence.

Stock Company Wanted.

He sat behind a show-window full of specimens of silver ore and received his first customer with a bland smile:

"Is that silver ore?" asked the man.

"Of course."

"Any silver in it?"

"Certainly."

"Dig it up around Toledo here?"

"No, sir; those specimens came from Colorado."

"Buy 'em of some quarry?"

"They came from my mine, sir."

"Any more left?"

"Thousands of tons."

"Going to use 'em to pave streets?"

"No, sir; I am here to sell stock in the mine."

"Is the ore worth anything?"

"It assays $1,200 to the ton."

"Only $1,200?"

"Only? Why its the richest mine in Colorado."

"What's the whole mine worth?"

"At least $1,000,000."

"Is that all? I did think of investing, but I don't care for small speculations. If you want a dollar for those specimens I'll send a boy and a cart around here. Reckon they might come handy for chinking up the smoke-house or throwing at cats."

Didn't Know.

He wanted to enter the boy at a public school, and they asked the boy's age.

"How old is that boy? Well, let me see. Them clothes he's got on are made out of my wedding clothes. First John wore 'em—he was my oldest boy. He got drowned when he was eleven years old, and a likely lad he was too. I don't reckon that there ever was a smarter boy than that John of mine. He could write his name and read out of a book when he was ten years old, but he had to go and get drowned. Jim was a baby then, there was three girls between him and John, and when Jim growed up he wore 'em. This little feller was nigh onto two years old when Jim he ups and gets drowned. Jim wasn't much account nohow, a kind of a fool, took more after his mother. That was—let me see, how long ago was that? Well I disremember exactly but it was along about—no, it couldn't have been as long ago as that——"

"But how old is the boy?"

"Well, I don't know, you'll have to ask his mother.—*Cin. Sat. Night.*

Farmers who burn green wood are probably not aware of the waste of heat. The sap uses up—that is, carries off in a latent state—a very large portion of the heat produced by its carbon, or its dry material. As much man and team power is required to haul three or four cords of green wood as for six or eight cords of dry wood. The lesson is: cut the fuel, and split it as finely as it is to be used, in the grove; haul it home when well dried, and keep it in a dry place for use. It will be worth far more for heating purposes than if burned green, or wet, or damp even. The only exception to this advice is, when by reason of easier hauling on snow, and on account of the leisure of men and teams in Winter, it may be expedient to haul home the green wood then, but in all cases let it be well dried before it is used.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A big handed sawyer named Shaw,
Put his finger too near the buzz-saw,
He saw his mistake,
But each pain and ache,
St. Jacob's Oil cured in his paw.

A rheumatic old man named Meeker,
Was sick a whole year in Topeeker,
He there would have died,
But St. Jacobs Oil tried,
It sent him back cured to Osweger.

He who begins many things, finishes but few.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

Rev. E. R. Warren

Worth begets in base minds envy, in great minds emulation.

A NOTED TOWN.

James Buchanan lived in Lancaster, P., It was there also that Mishler's Herb Bitters first were offered to the public, more than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. John Kantz, of Lancaster, said in a letter to a friend that, "I have had a touch of the lock-jaw for five or six weeks. I was laid up of course. I could find no relief until I used Mishler's Herb Bitters which cured me in one week." This remedy is endorsed by the multitudes. It deserve the success which it has attained.

No accusation should be advanced except upon proof sufficient to sustain it.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuses.

Much better to be without shugar and coffee than to be out of Peruna.

Adversity borrows its sharpest stings from our impatience.

The first law of nature is self-preservation but to do it she needs Peruna.

To the blessed in eternity itself there is no other handle than this instant.

John K. Allender, Mansfield, Ohio, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters, in my case, restored strength, appetite, and good spirits."

Wise counsel is wasted on an angry man.

Your duty is to keep from getting sick, if you can. With Peruna you can.

Purpose—the force around which success compacts and crystalizes.

For headache, sick headache, take Peruna.

DR. KENNEDY

Would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, "Favorite Remedy," he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to Office practice He treats all diseases and performs all the minor and capital operations of Surgery. Parties living at a distance—except in surgical cases—by sending a statement of their case, can be treated at home. Address

17-2t DR. D. KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.

Wilkie Collins' last story is called "My Lady's Money." In this country it would have been "Mother-in-Law's got the Stamps," or "The Old Woman is well Heeled," remarks a paragrapher. All Americans, we are glad to say, do not employ such outrageous slang phrases as the above. In speaking of Ely's Cream Balm, however, they do say, "its perfect," "it cures catarrh," "it's as fragrant as flowers and certain death to catarrh," &c., &c. This Balm is not a liquid or snuff, and is easily applied. Thousands of grateful persons attest its effacacy and from every section of our broad continent. "One in our family had catarrh for 8 years," said R. W. Merrill, Sec. Phoenix Manuf'g Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. "She ineffectually tried other remedies and several specialty doctors from Boston. Ely's Cream Balm restored her health and hearing, which were considered incurable." Try a bottle of it, reader.

Youthful rashness skips like a hare over meshes of good counsel.

SPRING MEDICINE.

Why does everybody take a spring medicine? For three good reasons, viz: I—Because one bottle of a blood purifier taken at this season will do more good than two at any other time. II—Because the blood is in a more impure condition than at any other season. III—Because the system is so weakened by this impure state of the blood that it has not sufficient vitality to withstand the debilitating effects of spring weather. Hence, by common consent, people seek relief in medicine. The combination of Hood's Sarsaparilla commends it to our judgement as a good spring medicine and blood purifier. Such things as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, &c, compounded by competent druggists like Messrs. Hood & Co., warrant us in suggesting that all in of a medicine of this kind give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. 8 3 4t

He who sees the end from the beginning will do only what is right.

WHEN LADIES ARE ATTRACTIVE.

All ladies know their faces are most attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow with health. 8 3 4t

Temperance and labor are the two great physicians of man.

DESERVEDLY POPULAR.

Unless it had great merit, Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably everywhere, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely. 8 3 4t

Reckon a matter of trial to be among thy gains.

Man must become wise by his own experience.

Pain is the outcome of sin.

Much distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy.

No decking sets anything forth so much as affection.

An attractive, youthful appearance secured by using Parker's Hair Balsam to all who are getting gray. mar 3-4t

THE COAL TRADE'S CENTER.

Some of the Great Producing Mines in the Lehigh Anthracite Region.

Hazleton is the center of coal trade in the Lehigh region, the mines of which produced last year and shipped to market 5,300,000 tons of anthracite, against 5,039,948 tons in 1881. Many of the old collieries that were considered to have been worked out years ago have been reopened and are at present producing more coal than ever. The recent development of new coal lands west of Hazleton are attracting much attention among miners and operators. Some sixty blocks of miners' houses, a store, school-house, and the Lehigh Valley station, make up what is know as Black Ridge, so called from a ridge of high land in the vicinity. About a quarter of a mile west of the station is the breaker slope and shops of the company. The breaker, which is a perfect model of the best in the Lehigh union, has a capacity to ship 150,000 tons per annum. It is conveniently located between the north and south basins, so that the coal can be taken from both without a difficulty. The main opening is upon the south basin of the Monmouth vein, which is found here divided into three splits, or seams, of excellent coal. The slope is sunk to the basin on the bottom seam at a pitch of 60 degrees, and the coal from the top and middle seams is all taken to the bottom of the slope by means of self-acting planes. The upper seam is twenty feet thick, the middle from fourteen to eighteen, and the bottom eight feet. The foreman, William E. Jones, formerly of Shamokin, prides himself on having the best ventilated mine in the region. The company have over a thousand acres of land, and have a long run on the veins. A new slope is going down on the bottom split of the north basin, about three hundred yards west of the breaker. The basin at this point is about thirteen hundred yards wide between the outcrops, and shows a thickness of eight feet on the bottom split, the middle twelve, and the top thirteen feet at the outcrop, and the thickness of the vein is expected to increase as the slope nears the basin. The Wharton vein has also been opened on the north side seven feet thick, and as the basin extends east and west on the property for a distance of about two miles, the company expect it to yield a vast amount of coal. The Buck mountain vein, which was found two miles from the breaker, near the eastern end of the property, is in good condition, and about seven feet thick. The work of sinking the new slope will be pushed vigorously.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Black Alder for Fuel.

Persons who are engaged in raising trees for fuel will do well to test the merits of the common or black alder which grows so plentifully in all the more northern of the eastern states, as well as in Michigan and some other of the western states. It is true that the trees are not large, but they possess many merits. They will grow on land too wet to be of much value for other purposes. They can be planted to excellent advantage on the shores of lakes and ponds, on the bank of streams, and on marshy land that will produce nothing but coarse grass and rushes. The chief demand for wood for fuel in the west is for feeding cooking stoves and for starting fires. The wood of the alder supplies this want admirably. It burns readily and produces a very hot fire. It makes the best charcoal of any wood that is easily grown. The trunks, which are rarely very large, can be cut down with one stroke of the ax, and by resting them on a log or block, can be divided into pieces of suitable length for a stove by the use of an ax. No splitting will be required. The pieces will dry quickly and the bark burns readily. A piece of ground planted to alders will continue to yield crops of wood for all time. Sprouts will spring up from the roots as soon as the old trunks are cut away. In some portions of New England the alders have been cut from pieces of ground twenty times since the country was settled. The smaller trunks make excellent bean-poles, and the branches or tops can be employed for supporting pea-vines. The common alder is very hard and the seed is easily obtained.

Keepin' Grocery.

In a town up the Hudson two farmers had an itching last spring to go into trade, and after canvassing the subject for a spell they put in $1,000 each and opened a grocery. Trade was dull, both had large families, and they finally concluded to dissolve partnership. In this frame of mind they consulted a lawyer, who asked:

"What is the value of the stock on hand?"

"About $1,200."

"And how much do you owe?"

"About $400."

"Very well. I see my way clear. Mr. Smith, you will draw out the good will for your share, and I'll throw in a barrel of molasses for your family. Mr. Brown, you take all accounts, and I'll throw in a keg of pickles."

"And what's to become of the store!"

"Oh, you'll assign all the goods to me, for my trouble in paying the debts and giving you legal advice."

Those farmers sometimes stop to think of it, as they lean on their hoes and rest their aching backs, but they cannot make it clear.

Why He Didn't.

"Didn't I tell you I wanted those boots for the grand reception last night?" he indignantly demanded of the placid shoemaker.

"I pelief you didt."

"And didn't you promise to have them done?"

"I expect so."

"Then why didn't you?"

"Because I vhas bresent at dot grand reception myself! How can I make some boots und swell aroundt at grand receptions too?"

A St. Louis man writes to a newspaper in that city asking whether there is "a law where a man can obtain a divorce by paying the Circuit Court $10." The editor, gravely replies that there is no place on the face of the earth that he knows where divorces can be procured so cheaply. He informs his anxious inquirer that "a reasonably cheap divorce can be obtained in Indianapolis," naively adding, "but the railroad fare from here is an item, of course."

Another crank has appeared in England, who has written a book to show that Bacon wrote Shakspeare's plays. He forgets that the sayings found in Bacon which appear in Shakspeare may have been cribbed.

Husband:—"Was the Ladies' Club lively to-night?" Wife:—"No; awfully dull. Every member was present, and one can't speak of people before their faces. So—we had nothing to talk about."

The Philadelphia *Record* wants "all the grammars thrown out of public schools." This wouldn't be such a bad idea. Some Pennsylvania editor might come along and pick one up.

Gambetta's Power to do Battle With Words.

The speech (November, 1877,) was but just over an hour long. I have always been disposed to think it the greatest single effort of oratory I ever heard. Five years have passed and the impression is hardly less vivid in my mind than it was the next day, though I am only too well aware that the difficulty of conveying it to others is vastly greater with the lapse of time. The broad outlines one can still reproduce; the more delicate lights and shades of that strangely picturesque scene are hardly to be caught. I asked Gambetta's friends, who had heard him often, if he had ever made a greater speech. "Never," was the uniform answer. He was then 39 years old, and his oratory answered exactly and fully to that maxim of the great orator of Greece, who demanded first, second and third as the condition of successful speaking—energy. But I don't conceive that any of us at that moment thought of Gambetta as an orator. No critical attitude could be taken or kept until afterward. It is not meteorological observations that you care about at the hight of a hurricane in mid-Atlantic. The consummate art, the finish of diction, the argumentative weight, the perfection of delivery and method of speech became impressive to you after the speech was done. But at the moment it was the tremendous sincerity, earnestness and force of the man which absorbed everything else. It was not a debate, it was a battle, and this man was leading the legions of France, his life in his hand, and the life of the Republic bound up with his. That crowded and brilliant assembly, those benches where sat the Deputies of the Republic, those galleries where the beauty and chivalry of France, her youngest loveliness and her oldest nobility, were gathered—over all these passed the spell of that resistless eloquence and far more resistless force of character, and of that all-surrendering devotion which, during that hour, inspired orator and audience alike.—*Geo. W. Smalley in New York Tribune.*

A Mistaken Marriage.

Some time ago a gentleman well-known among commercial travelers, stopped at a boarding house noted for old-time silverware and deep dishes. The house was operated by a widow, with whom Juckles, the traveler, fell very much in love, that is commercially in love, for Juckles has a wide open eye for business. "What a fine house this would be," he mused. The widow is very handsome and hasn't any particular education, but hanged if it don't stand a man in hand to make the best shift he can. I'll marry this woman and have a home."

Next evening he requested a business interview with the woman, and while they were seated in the parlor, Juckles, who can be very tender, said:

"Mrs. Hotzol, during my very short stay in this house I have become very much attached to you."

"Lor, Mr. Juckles."

"Yes, my dear, Mrs. Hotzol, I am a peculiar man and my love is inexplicable," and he looked at the furniture. "I have never been in love before."

"Lor, Mr. Juckles."

"My father wanted me to marry a rich girl once, a beautiful creature, but what is beauty when the soul is not there?"

"Lor. Mr. Juckles."

"Now you are a woman of soul, and I love you, love you with a devotion that knows no imitation, that cannot be drowned."

"Lor," exclaimed Mrs. Hotzol, throwing, herself into his arms. "I never thought that sich a streak of luck would strike me."

They were married the following night and the next day Mrs. Juckles said: "I didn't know what I was a-goin' to do, but providence has provided; you see I was hired to run this house while the owner was away." Juckles turned away and weeped. He had married a "servant woman" whose husband had died in the penitentiary.—*Ark. Traveler.*

A Romance in Real Life.

A Cleveland paper contains the following romantic story: "A traveling artist from Cleveland made the acquaintance of the daughter of a prominent lawyer of Chillicothe and formed an ardent attachment for her, which was fully reciprocated. When the lover proposed to the father to address his daughter he was kicked down a flight of stairs. Attempting to carry his point by way of the mother, he was treated to a dipperful of scalding water. The daughter was held a prisoner in her chamber; but managed to get a note to her lover informing him that all communications appearing in the personal column of a Cincinnati paper addressed to 'Jeannette' and signed 'Jean' would receive attention. Correspondence was carried on in this way for some time, when the girl was permitted to make a prolonged visit in Cleveland. Meeting her lover there they were married, and resided at the groom's father's for four months without the marriage being discovered. Returning home, the wife, after a time, found herself about to become a mother, but had not the courage to divulge the secret. She gained her parents' consent to go to school at Cincinnati. Arrived in that city she, in a few days, informed her husband, through the old channel of the newspaper, that he was a father, and the happy parent hurried to her side.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

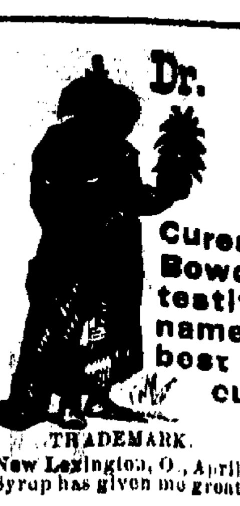
ARE you aware that in your blood the taint of scrofula has a prominent place? This is true of every one. It is liable at any time, on the slightest provocation, to develop itself in some insidious disease. Consumption and many other diseases are outgrowths of this impurity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla has a wonderful power over all scrofulous troubles, as the remarkable testimonials we have received unmistakably prove.

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen— * * * My youngest son has always been troubled with Scrofulous Humor; sores in his head discharging from his ears, and a running sore on the back of his ear for two years; his eyelids would fester and ulcerate, discharging so that I was obliged to wash them open every morning, his eyelashes nearly all coming out; he was exceedingly dainty, most of the time eating but two slight meals a day. We were unable to find anything that had the least effect upon him till last spring, 1878, we gave him two bottles of *Hood's Sarsaparilla*. His appetite improved at once. * * * The back of his ear healed up without a scar, and not a sore in his head since. Sincerely yours,
MRS. N. C. SANBORN,
No. 109 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

"We do not as a rule allow ourselves to use our editorial columns to speak of any remedy we advertise, but we feel warranted in saying a word for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuable blood-purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinite variety, but Messrs. Hood & Co., (Lowell, Mass.) who are thoroughly reliable pharmacists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. Certainly they have vouchers of cures which we know to be most extraordinary."—*Editors Lowell Weekly Journal.*

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by druggists. Price $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



Dr. CLARK JOHNSONS
Inndian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the best remedy known to man. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia. Agents Wanted.

Laboratory 77 West 3d street, New York City, Druggists sell it.

New Lexington, O., April 10, 1880.—Dr. Clark Johnson,—Your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup has given me great relief for nervousness and sleeplessness. I would not be without it. S. C. TUSS.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED, The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Acts at the Same Time on — Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. 43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him. Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and all others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders." Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

Acts at the Same Time on — Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

43- If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H. Horst, Cash'r of Myerstown, (Pa.) Bank, said, recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding piles."

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR —R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M—

Acts at the Same Time on — Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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5th. Farm in Clark township, 200 acres, at $40 per acre; good time given on back payments.

6th. Lots Nos. 119, 120 and 121 in Ricketts' addition, very cheap.

7th. Five lots in Agricultural Society's addition; will sell at a bargain

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9th. Sold.

10th. Lot 200 original plat of Coshocton: cheap.

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12th. House and lot in Ricketts addition; price, $1,000.

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14th. House and lot on Sixth street; will sell for one-half of real value.

15th. To purchase. A well improved farm of 80 or 100 acres near Coshocton.

16th. To purchase. Six desirable lots well located in Coshocton.

17th Sold

18th. Money loaned at 8 per cent. First mortgage security given. No charge for loaning.

19th. Western land for sale or trade. Improved and unimproved farms in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Southern Iowa.

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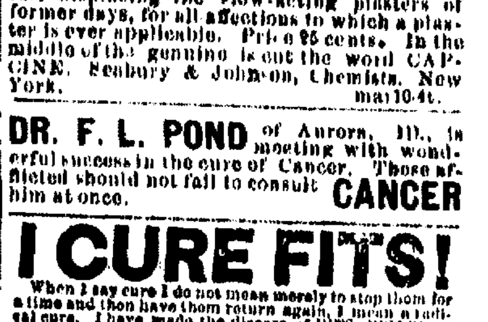
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



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One hundred and fifty-three acres of land in Bethlehem Township, on the main road from Coshocton to Warsaw; known as the HOLLY farm; four miles from Coshocton and five miles from Warsaw. Large orchard of excellent fruit, large two-story frame house, built in 1880, good outbuildings. Eighty acres bottom land, fifty of which are in grass balance upland; running water in every field, 20 acres good timber. One and one-half miles from the Prairie Chappel church, and one-quarter mile from school.
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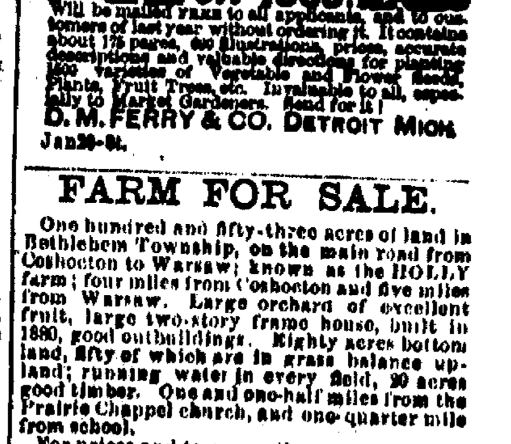

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I have so much confidence in the GREAT GERMAN CONSUMPTION CURE, lately discovered, that I will send the first package FREE to any sufferer. Do not give up. It doctors and friends do. Thousands of almost hopeless cases cured by this remedy. Address, naming this paper.
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A DAY ON SKEES (NORWEGIAN SNOW-SHOES.)

"Ola, my lad!" cried a Norse father to his young son, one crisp, cold winter morning, "fetch the ax from the wood-shed and bring me my gun from the corner behind the clock, and we will see what luck we had with the fox-traps and the snares up in the birch-glen."

And Ola has no need of being asked twice to attend to such duties. His mother, in the meanwhile, has put up a luncheon, consisting of cold smoked ham and bread and butter, in a gayly painted wooden box, which Ola slings across his shoulder, while Nils, his father, sticks the ax into his girdle, and with his gun in one hand and his skee-staff in the other, emerges into the bright winter morning. They then climb up the steep snow-banks, place their *skees* upon the level surface, and put their feet into the bands. Nils gives a tremendous push with his staff and away he flies down the steep hill-side, while his little son, following close behind him, gives an Indian war-whoop, and swings his staff about his head to show how little he needs it.

Whew, how fast he goes!

In a few seconds father and son have reached the bottom of the valley, and before them is a steep incline, overgrown with leafless birch and older forests. It is there where they have their snares, made of braided horse-hair; and, as bait, they use the red berries of the mountain ash, of which ptarmigan and thrushes are very fond. Now comes the test of their strength; but the snow is too deep and loose to wade through, and to climb a declivity on *skees* is by no means as easy as it is to slide down a smooth hill-side. Half an hour's climb brings them to the trapping-grounds. But there, indeed, their efforts are well rewarded.

"Oh, look, look Father!" cries the boy, ecstatically. "Oh, what a lot we have caught! Why, there are three dozen birds, as sure as there is one."

"There is enough to buy you a new coat for Christmas, lad," he said chuckling; "and if we make many more such hauls, we may get enough to buy Mother a silver brooch, too, to wear at church on Sundays."

"No, buy Mother's brooch first, Father," protests the lad, a little hesitatingly (for it costs many boys an effort to be generous); "my coat will come along soon enough. Although, to be sure, my old one is pretty shabby," he adds, with a glance at his patched sleeves.

"Now, quick, laddie," his father called out. "Stir your stumps and bring me your bag of bait. Get the snares to rights and fix the berries, as you have seen me doing."

Ola was very fond of this kind of work, and he pushed himself with his staff from tree to tree, and hung the tempting red berries in the little hoops and arches which were attached to the bark of the trees. He was in the midst of this labor, when suddenly he heard the report of his father's gun, and, looking up, saw a fox making a great leap, then plunging headlong into the snow.

"Hello, Mr. Reynard," remarked Nils, as he slid over toward the dead animal. "You overslept yourself this morning. You have stolen my game so long, now, that it was time I should get even with you. "Now, sir, we are quits."

When the task of setting the snares in order had been completed, father and son glided lightly away under the huge, snow-laden trees to visit their traps, which were set farther up the mountain.

And when they turned their faces homeward, they had, besides the ptarmigan and the fox, a big capercailzie (or grouse) cock and two hares. The twilight was already falling, for in the Norway winter it grows dark early in the afternoon.

"Now, let us see, lad," said Ola's father, regarding his son with a strange, dubious glance, "if you have got Norse blood in your veins. We don't want to go home the way we came, or we should scarcely reach the house before midnight. But if you dare risk your neck with your father, we will take the western track down the bare mountain-side. It akes brisk and stout legs to stand in that track, my lad, and I won't urge you, if you are afraid."

"I guess I can go where you can, Father," retorted the boy, proudly. "Anyway, my neck isn't half so valuable as yours."

"Spoken like a man!" said the father, in a voice of deep satisfaction. "Now for it, lad! Make yourself ready. Strap the hunting-bag close under your girdle, or you will lose it. Test your staff to make sure that it will hold, for if it breaks you are gone. Be sure you don't take my track. You are a fine chap and a brave one."

Ola followed his father's directions closely, and stood with loudly palpitating heart ready for the start. Before him lay the long, smooth slope of the mountain. If it had not been his father who had challenged him, he would have much preferred to take the circuitous route down into the valley.

"Ready!" shouted Nils, advancing toward the edge of the slope. "One, two, three!"

And like an arrow he shot down over the steep track, guiding his course steadily with his staff; but it was scarcely five seconds before he was lost to sight, looking more like a whirling snow-drift than a man. With strained eyes and bated breath, Ola stood looking after him. Then, nerving himself for the feat, he glanced at his *skees* to see that they were parallel, and glided out over the terrible declivity. His first feeling was that he had slid right out into the air—that he was rushing with seven-league boots over forests and mountain-tops. For all that, he did not lose hold of his staff, which he pressed with all his might into the snow behind him, thus slightly retarding his furious speed. Now the pine-trees seemed to be running past him in a mad race up the mountain-side, and the snowy slope seemed to be rising to meet him, or moving in billowy lines under his feet. Gradually he gathered confidence in himself, a sort of fierce courage awoke within him, and a wild exultation surged through his veins and swept him on. The wind whistled about him and stung his face like little sharp needles. Now he darted away over a snowed-up fence or wood-pile, shooting out into the air, but always coming down firmly on his *skees*, so as to prevent them from diverging or crossing. He had a feeling of grandeur and triumphant achievement which he had never experienced before. The world lay at his feet, and he seemed to be striding over it in a march of conquest. It was glorious! But all such sensations are unhappily brief. Ola soon knew by his slackening speed that he had reached the level ground; yet so great was the impetus he had received that he flew up the opposite slope toward his father's farm, and only stopped some fifty feet below the barn. His limbs ached, and the arm which had held the staff was so stiff and cramped that the slightest movement gave him pain. Nevertheless, he could not make up his mind to rest; he saw the light put in the north window to guide him, and he caught a glimpse of a pale, anxious face behind the window pane, and knew that was his mother who was waiting for him. And yet those last fifty feet seemed miles to his tired and aching legs. When he reached the front door, his dog Yutul jumped up on him in his joy and knocked him flat down in the snow; and oh, what an effort it took to rise! But no sooner had he regained his feet, than he felt a pair of arms flung about his neck and he sank, half laughing, half crying, into his mother's embrace.

"Cheer up laddie," he heard some one saying: "Ye are a fine chap and a brave one!"

He knew his father's voice; but he did not look up; he was yet child enough to feel happiest in his mother's arms.—*H. H. Boyesen, in St. Nicholas.*

He Tried A New Game.

A hen-pecked husband who had frequently found the door locked when he came home late at night and a little too full to find the keyhole, if he had been allowed to carry a key; said that he sometimes kept himself awake by racing up the long gravel walk and throwing himself with full force against the huge oak doors, in vain efforts to break them in. But the doors never yielded, and he always retired from the contest a sorer but soberer man. On one evening he disclosed the canker in his heart by confidentially asking one of his companions what he did when he went home a little late, and a trifle unsteady, if his wife scolded and fretted all the remainder of the night and refused to let him sleep. "Do?" replied the other, "why, I just kick her out, that's all."

There was a gleam in the eye of the sad man when this information was received, but nothing more was said about the matter. The rest of the party noticed, however, that the sadness seemed to suddenly disappear from his manner, and an expression of hope and even of confidence took its place. A few more bottles were opened and then the party adjourned. It was late, and as most of them lived in the hotel, they retired to their rooms, but not all of them to rest. Within half an hour the sad man reached his room, where his wife, like Tam O'Shanter's, had long been:

> Gatherin' her broos, like gatherin' storm
> Nursin' her wrath to keep it warm.

There was a sound of revelry by night from that direction. First a murmur of angry, then of furious, words. Then a grating sound, as if a resolute man, with his back against the wall, was trying to force some objectionable object away from him. Then a noise as of athletes engaged in desperate contest; a creaking of timbers, as of a ship in all the fury of a storm, and then a crash, followed by a half-suppressed scream, a few half-uttered curses and a furious ringing of bells that woke the echoes in the office below. Soon bell boys came flitting through the dimly-lighted halls, and, later, the entire night force of porters appeared, tugging up the stairs with new bedsteads and down with the remains of an old one, while the awakened neighbors, through half-opened doors, caught glimpses of white-robed figures silently but sullenly superintending the removal of the wreck and the rearrangement of the furniture. Evidently the expert's remedy wouldn't work in this case. A woman had been found who wouldn't be kicked out of bed.

Earthquakes.

These disturbances of the earth's crust, occurring in rapid succession, attract attention to the theory that earthquakes are sometimes, at least, the result of causes affecting a large portion of the earth, or perhaps the whole globe. Various so-called earthquake cycles have been pointed out, but it cannot be said that anyone of them has been satisfactorily established. It is impossible to predict earthquakes, and the utmost that careful observation has so far proved is that there are certain periods when earthquakes are unusually numerous. All sorts of theories have been invented to account for these periodic disturbances of the earth. Some have ascribed earthquakes to the influence of comets, although the idea is about as well founded as that of the astrologers that comets foretell wars and famines. Others have thought that earthquakes may result from the varying force of attraction of the sun, the moon, and the other planets upon the earth. There is, at least, some appearance of plausibility in this theory, but the whole question is yet open and a great deal more information is needed before it can be in any degree settled.

Her Heart's Refusal.

Hand, but not heart. "That daughter of 'Squire Finch is a mighty pert-looking little fairy, isn't she?"

"You're right, she is!"

"I understand she's in the market, too."

"Very likely, although I've got the refusal of her."

"You have?"

"O, yes! I was around there last evening soliciting her hand and heart. She gave me the first with emphasis, but the refusal I got on the balance was equally convincing."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Thousands of the sick and poor of New York city are supplied with curative diet by what is known as the Kitchen Diet Association.

In a single block in Philadelphia, embracing five acres, there are 150 buildings with an aggregate value of $3,000,000, whose contents have a value of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, making the total value from $20,000,000 to $33,000,000—insured probably for about three-fourths of this amount, say $25,000,000. Five millions of insurable property to the acre.

Irrigation has been tried in Western Kansas with marvelous results. Formerly it was thought that the dry plains stretching towards the Arkansas river were useless for agricultural purposes. The light and fickle rainfall, the dry air, the hot winds and the long Summers were supposed to constitute a combination of unfavorable elements that it would be impossible to overcome. But broad ditches were dug that distributed the waters of the Arkansas over these tracts, and now they bloom like a garden. The crops yielded the past year were astonishing. Onions were raised at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre, oats 100 bushels, and other products in similar proportion.

The telephone has proved a boon to the beleagued czar, whose fear of nihilists keeps him well nigh a prisoner in his palace. Being fond of the opera, and not daring to attend the performances, he had the palace telephone connected with the stage of the opera-house and, with his ear to the instrument, he is able, it is said, to enjoy the music almost as thoroughly as if he occupied the imperial box. It is possible that telephones are managed better in Russia, but if the czar has the usual trouble with the central office whenever he wants a connection with the opera-house or any other place, he will probably conclude before long that telephones are as fatal to peace of mind as the most daring and unscrupulous nihilists.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

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health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

CATARRH | A POSITIVE CURE! ELY'S CREAM BALM, FOR CATARRH and Hay Fever.

HAY-FEVER

Agreeable to use, unequalled for cold in the head, headache and deafness, or any kind of mucous membranal irritation, inflamed and rough surfaces. A preparation of undoubted merit. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Cream Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials. By mail, prepaid 50c. a package. Stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y. nov 25, 1y

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Prepared from a German formula. In in use over 200 Years. Skillfully Compounded and not to be compared a moment with the cheap concoctions which flood the market. FOR KIDNEYS AND LIVER. A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Purifying the Blood and Secretions; Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cramps in the Stomach and Indigestion, Fever and Ague and periodical Complaints; Dysentery, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. It is a pure and wholesome Stomachic Appetizer; a Tonic without a rival. A Panacea for all diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart. $1. per bottle.

Mishler's Green Label Bitters is a Specific for Scrofula, Syphilis, Old Sores or Ulcers, while Mishler's Red Label Bitters is a certain remedy for all female complaints, of whatever character. $1.50 per bottle. Send for book "Messenger of Health." MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., Lancaster, Pa. Sold by druggists.

No Worm Syrup so Pleasant as Parker's.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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Are the two most Popular, Delightful and Satisfactory SMOKING TOBACCOS of the day.

Price, 10 Cents for 4 oz. Packages.

SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati.

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Sealed proposals for furnishing material and building a Brick School House at Adams Mills, Muskingum county, Ohio, will be received until March 30, 1883. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen at the store of H. A. Smith on and after the 8th of March. By order of the Board,

mar3-4t. H. A. SMITH, Clerk.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between E. T. Spangler and J. C. Pomerene, under the firm name of Spangler & Pomerene, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties is authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

Dated March 1, 1883.

E. T. SPANGLER,
J. C. POMERENE.

mar3-3t

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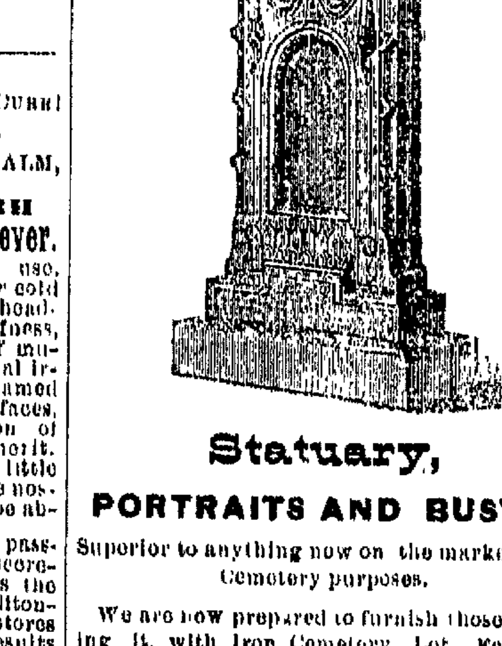

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BURIAL CASES & SHROUDS

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HAY FOR SALE.

I have a few tons of good Timothy Hay for sale on my farm near Keene. Will deliver it, if desired. Also, 51 head of wethers. Enquire on the farm, or of the subscriber in Coshocton.

feb17-4t. G. W. NORMAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 acres in Adams township, adjoining the farms of Henry C. Powell and Joseph Mizer,—well improved—good house, good out-buildings, and two orchards. Also well watered, and good coal bank in operation. Will be sold reasonable. Call on or address,

MRS. ABIGAIL MASTERS,
Bakersville, O.

fe b24 4t.

E. McDONALD,

Cor. Main and 3d Streets,

COSHOCTON, O.

Sole Agent for the

CASADAY and

OLIVER CHILLED

PLOWS,

Brown Cultivators,

Milburn Farm Wagons,

And Dealer in

GENERAL HARDWARE,

STOVES, &C.

☞Call and examine Goods and Prices before Buying.

E. McDONALD.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate MILL PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Coshocton county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 7th day of April, A. D., 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Coshocton and State of Ohio, and township of Linton, to-wit: Being part of the north-east quarter of section ten (10), of township four (4) and range five (5), United States Military lands, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in said quarter section from which the north east corner of the brick house (situate on lot number three (3), in the town of East Plainfield), bears north 12 and three-fourths degrees, west 94 links distant, and running thence south 81 degrees, east (through the center of the bridge across Wills Creek), five chains and forty links to a stone; thence south 54 degrees, west three chains and eighty-seven links to a stone, from which a gum tree 14 inches in diameter bears north 87 degrees, west twenty-five links; thence north 42 degrees, west four chains and twenty-seven links; thence north 49 and one-half degrees, east two chains and ten links to a stone; thence north 42 degrees, west seventy-four links to a stone; thence north 48 and three-fourths degrees, east two chains and fifty-one links to the place of beginning, containing two and three hundredths (2.03) acres, more or less. There being on said premises a Saw Mill, Planer, Flouring Mill, including all fixtures and machinery belonging to each.

Appraised at $6 500.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

BENJAMIN WIGGINS,
Administrator of Ezra Parker, deceased.

mar3-5t.

NOTICE.

I have sold to J. W. Barkhurst, a responsible citizen and generally known throughout the county, my business and property. And take this means of returning my most sincere thanks to my many customers for their very liberal patronage that I have had the benefit of, and would request them to continue to deal at the old stand, believing, as I do, that Mr. Barkhurst will do you justice in all things. Try him and you will be convinced of the truth of what I recommend. With my kind remembrance for all, I am,

Resp'y, Yours,
mar10-2w. J. W. STANFORD.

NOTICE.

All parties knowing themselves to be indebted to me will please call and settle, and greatly oblige

mar10-2w. J. W. STANFORD.

Free! Cards & Chromos.

We will send free by mail a sample set of our large German, French and American Chromo Cards, on tinted and gold grounds, with a price list of over 200 different designs, on receipt of a st mp for postage. We will also send free by mail as samples, ten of our beautiful Chromos, on receipt of ten cents to pay for packing and postage; also enclose a confidential price list of our large oil chromos. Agents wanted. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. mar10-4t.

PATENTS. NO PATENT NO PAY is our motto. We have had 14 years experience in procuring Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., in this and other countries. Our Hand Books giving full instructions in Patents free. Address R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Atty's, 604 F St., Washington, D. C. jan20-tf.

FOR SALE.

A fine first-class Farm of Seventy and one-half acres.

RICH SOIL,
WELL WATERED,
YOUNG ORCHARD,
SUGAR CAMP,
GOOD BUILDINGS.

Situated two miles west of Windham, Portage county, Ohio, on the N. Y. P. & O. Road. Price, $5,000. Any who want a good farm and good bargain are invited to negotiate.

A. D. MORTON,
feb24-3w. 826 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE!

The average yield per acre of wheat on the "Reserve" is greater than in other counties in the State.

The Best Grass Lands in the State of Ohio.

The Best Buildings in the State.

We will sell you a good farm here on the "Reserve," well watered, well timbered, good buildings, good sugar orchard, and fruit orchards, at the low price of $35 to $60 per acre. There is no place in the United States where church privileges, school privileges and R. R. accommodations are so complete as here, and we will take pleasure in showing any one wishing to purchase, the many rare bargains on our books, and you can buy of the owners themselves if you wish to.

Address, SWAGER & POST,
3d Door South of P. O., Warren, Ohio.

Reference: First National Bank, Warren, Ohio. feb24-2m.

Attachment Notice.

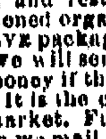
Benjamin Wiggins, Pl'ff, vs. H. J. Chapman, Defend't. } Before G. F. Cussingham, Justice of the Peace of Tuscarawas township, Coshocton county, O.

On the 19th day of February, A. D. 1883, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of twenty-eight dollars, and fifteen dollars the probable costs of this action. BENJAMIN WIGGINS.

Feb. 24-3w.

CURE GUARANTEED

For old and young, male and female



MAGNETIC MEDICINE, a brain and nerve food. Positively cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness; and for all weakness of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an unfailing and positive cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our GUARANTEE or refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and BEST medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50c. Six for $2 50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH. ☞ Sold in Coshocton by J. F. Compton, who will issue guarantees.

Sept. 30-1 year

FARMS FOR SALE

Send your address and receive FREE a copy of the WESTERN RESERVE REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, containing descriptions and price list of the best and cheapest improved farms and other property for sale in the state.

TAYLOR & WOODFORD,
WARREN, TRUMBULL CO., OHIO

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co, N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S

GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of *Hiscox & Co.* on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOGNE

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

au21.

NOTICE TO

TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners of Coshocton county, will meet at the

Old Union School House,

COR. THIRD & SYCAMORE STS.,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

Second and fourth Saturdays of March, April, September, October, November, and December, and on the fourth Saturday the remaining months of the year.

Examinations will commence promptly at

— NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—

Each applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of

—FIFTY CENTS.—

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, on which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.

PHIL. HOGLAN, PH. G.,

Analytical and Consulting

CHEMIST,

Special attention given to Toxicology an analysis of iron ores. Office in W. R. Shields drug store.

B. F. SELLS'

LIVERY STABLE,

In rear of Central House.

Main Street, Coshocton, O

Having a good stock of sound, young traveling horses, substantial and fashionable carriages, I am prepared to accommodate the public at all times, at reasonable rates, with Buggies, Carriages, and Saddle Horses.

Horse Feed and Stalls Always Ready

Superintending my business in person, and keeping the best of employees, I am prepared to feed and take the best of care of horses ens trusted to my charge, at reasonable rate Give me a call. B. F. SELL

LEGAL NOTICE.

James W. McNamara, of Meadville, in the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice that Garrett S. Tredway, of the county of Coshocton, in the State of Ohio, did on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1883, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county of Coshocton, against the said James W. McNamara defendant, setting forth that on the 31st day of March, 1874, said defendant executed to said Tredway his promisory note of that date, thereby promising to pay to said Tredway the sum of five hundred dollars in sixty days after date of note; that on September 10th, 1874, defendant paid on said note $100, and that there is due from said defendant to said Tredway on said note, three hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 10th, 1874, and praying that said plaintiff, Garrett S. Tredway, may have judgment for said sum due with its said interest against said defendant; that an order of attachment was duly and legally obtained in said action by said plaintiff against the property, real and personal of said defendant, in said Coshocton county, which order was directed to the Sheriff of said county, commanding said Sheriff to attach and safely keep all the property, real and personal, goods and chattels, rights and credits of said defendant in said county; that said plaintiff seeks in said action to have attached and sold, according to the laws of Ohio, certain coal and mineral leases on lands in said county, which leases are held and owned by said defendant, or in which he has an interest, and the proceeds of the sale thereof applied to the payment of the said indebtedness of said defendant to said plaintiff, which said leases have been attached by said sheriff by virtue of said order of attachment, and which are described in the return of said sheriff on said order; said leases being all the coal and mineral leases held and owned by said defendant, or in which he has an interest, and lands in said Coshocton county, and the said James W. McNamara is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 10th day of March next.

Dated February 2d A. D., 1883.

GARRETT S TREDWAY.

By Nicholas & James, his Attorneys.

2-3-6t.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia.

PATENTS. ANDERSON & SMITH, Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents, No. 700 Seventh Street, cor. G, opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Correspondence solicited. No charge for advice. No fee charged unless Patent is allowed. References, Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, and Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet of Instructions free.

au 20-tf.

LAND Claims a specialty, and WARRANTS, ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. Large Stock, and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Do you want to sell or buy? If so, write to A. L. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE

(PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RY.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains, Corrected to Jan. 14, 1883.

GOING EAST.

Columbus Time	Fst Ln.	Day Expre.	Pitt'b Exps	Limited Express
	pm.	am.	a. m.	am.
Lv Columbus..	*12.90	*12.15	*8 50	*12 05
" Newark ...	1.25	1.25	9 50	1.10
" Dresdenjun	2.10	2.10	10 40	1.51
" Coshocton .	2.40	2.47	11 10	2.10
" N. C. Town	3.10	3.20	11 45	2.44
Arr Dennison..	3.55	4.05	p.m. 12 40	3.25
" Bowerstown	4.15	....	1 03	.....
" Scio.....	4.28	....	1 19	.....
" Cadiz Junct	4.44	....	1 45	.....
" Stbnville...	5.35	5.45	2 55	4.57
Arr Pittsburgh.	7.30	7.40	5 25	6.45
	am.	pm.		pm.
" Harrisburg	4.15	4.00	......	2.20
" Baltimore...	7.45	7.30	......	5.10
" Washington	9.15	8.47	......	6.47
" Phila......	7.30	7.35	......	5.20
" New York.	11.15	10.35	......	7.25
	pm.			am
" Boston......	8.00	....	......	6.2

NOTE Accommodation train leaves Columbus daily except Sunday at 4:45 p m. arrives Newark 6:00 p m; Dresden Jc 7:00 p m; Coshocton 7:26; Newcomerstown 7:57 p. m; Dennison 8:40 p m.

NOTE. Accommodation train leaves Dennison daily, except Sunday, at 5:35 a. m.; arrives at Bowerstown 5.50 a. m., Scio 6:05 a. m., Cadiz Junction 6:24 a. m., Steubenville 7:20 a. m., Pittsburgh 10:00 a. m.

P. W. & K. Division trains leave Steubenville for Wheeling at †5.15 am., †7:25am, †2.25 pm., and †5:50 p m. Returning, leave Wheeling †6.25 a. m., *8:45 am., †1:50 pm., †4:10 pm., and 5.35 pm. arriving at Steubenville 7:35 am, 9:55 am, 3:01 pm, 6.20 pm.

GOING WEST.

	*FstLn	Mail Expr*	Limit'd Expres†	E W
Pittsburgh.	11.20pm	2.10pm	8.45pm	8.00am
Steubenv'e.	1.00am	4.08 "	10.55 "	10.00 am
Cadiz Jn'n.	....	5.12 "	....	11.00 am
Scio	....	5.31 "	....	11.23 am
Bowerst'n..	....	....	....	11.39 am
A Dennison.	2.45 "	6.30pm	12.20am	12.05 am
Newcoms'n	3.20 "	7.10pm	12.54 "	12.42 pm
Coshocton..	3.47 "	7.53 "	1.23 "	1.10 pm
Dresden Jun	4.13 "	8.28 "	1.51 "	1.36 pm
Newark.....	4.58 "	9.15 "	2.40 "	2.25 pm
A Columbus	5.55 "	10.10 "	3.45 "	3 30 pm
L Columbus	6.55 "	11.00pm	3.55 "	3.50 pm
A Dayton...	12.50pm	....	6.35am	6.25 pm
Cincinnati .	2 45 "	4.00 "	8.00am	8.00pm
Louisville..	....	12.45am	12 45pm	1240 pm
Urbana....	7.35am	....	7.35am	5.22 am
Piqua.....	8.25pm	....	8.25am	6.14 pm
Richmond..	9.50 "	....	9.50am	7.55pm
Indianap's..	12.15 "	....	12.15 m	10.50pm
St. Louis...	....	....	8.10pm	7.30pm
Logansport.	....	....	3 20pm	2.10 am
Chicago....	....	....	6.20pm	7.30 am

NOTE. Dennison Express leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 4:02 p. m., arrives at Steubenville 6:16 p. m., Cadiz Junction 7:15 p. m., Scio 7:35 p. m., Bowerston 7:52 p. m., Dennison 8:15 p. m.

NOTE. Accommodation train leaves Dennison daily except Sunday, 5:40; ar. Newcom'tn 6.10; COSHOCTON 6:48; Dresden Jc 7:15; Newark 8:20; Columbus 9:45.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Through Chicago Express, with Sleeping Coach, leaves Columbus daily except Sunday at 5.00 p. m., arriving Chicago 7.30 a. m.

Cincinnati Mail leaves Columbus at †11:00 p. m., arrives Cincinnati 4.00 a. m.

CADIZ BRANCH TRAINS—(Except Sun.)

Leave Cadiz Junction 6.35a. m., 11.05 a. m., 1.50 p. m., 5.15 p. m., and 7.20pm Arrive Cadiz 7.20 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 2 30 p. m., 5 55p. m. and 8.10 p. m.

Leave Cadiz .45 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 4.00 p. m. and 6.30 p.m. Arrive Cadiz Junction 6.25 a. m., 10.55 a. m., 1.40 p. m., 4.40 p. m. and 7.10 p m.

Sleeping Cars East, without change, to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York; West to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and from Columbus to Chicago.

Baggage checked to all principle points East and West.

JAS. McCREA, Manager, Columbus, O

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Tick't Agt Pittsburgh, Pa.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan6-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $6 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jan6-1y.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. jan6-1y.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Cor. Main and Sixth Sts.

D. C. MARTIN, Prop'r.

BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGE and MINCE MEAT.

Free Delivery to any part of the City.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GOOD STOCK.

D. C. MARTIN,
COSHOCTON, OHIO.

STOP KILLING

YOUR HORSES

By using the old style singletree, and try Wilson's Spiral Spring, the very best singletree ever used.

W. D. BOTY, manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, and dealer in Agricultural implements, sole agent for this county, Bloomfield, Ohio, Clark's Postoffice. Orders solicited.

mar3-tf.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Scio College.

This institution is fortunate in having no great debt, (in all, less than $700,) in having a fine location, which makes it accessible at all seasons of the year, and in having all departments filled by first-class teachers. Expenses low. A thorough and safe schoo for both sexes. For catalogues or information write to the President, J. W. Ravelli, Ph. D., Scio, Harrison county, Ohio.

The Spring-Term begins April 3.

—The stylographic pen is one of the necessities of our modern civilization. If Hood's song had been "Dip, dip, dip" instead of "Stitch, stitch, stitch," it would have lost its text at the hands of Mr. Livermore, who has given his age this perfection of pen, penholder and case, all in one, handsome, and always at hand and ready for use. The inventor has put some new improvements into it, and now what remains but for every scribe and letter writer to find it on his desk. Ink, filler and cleaner, all go with it. And to crown all, the price has been reduced to $2., Send that amount to the sole agent, Mr. Louis E. Dunlap, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the return mail will bring you this most perfect pen.—*Contributor, Boston, Mass.*

Republican Primary Meetings.

The Republicans of Adams township are requested to meet at Bakersville, on Saturday, March 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the spring election. A full turn out of all interested in the good government of our township is requested. By order of Committee.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Republicans of Jackson township will meet at Town Hall on Saturday, March 24th at 2 o'clock, to nominate a township ticket.

KEENE TOWNSHIP.

The Republicans of Keene township are requested to meet at the hall in Keene between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., Saturday, March 21, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for township officers. All are requested to attend. By order of committee.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

The Republicans of Bedford township will meet at town hall Saturday, March 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for township offices. A general turnout is requested.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, At a special meeting of Coshocton Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F., the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Brother Edward Prosser,

We would respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother, our order has lost one of its useful members, one whom we respect for his faithful attention to the duties of the order, and whose integrity and honesty of purpose as a brother and a citizen, have been manifested to all that knew him.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect to memory of the deceased, our lodge hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our order, and that the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the friends of our deceased Brother, and that other copies be furnished for publication to the newspapers of our city.

C. B. KANE,
E. MCDONNALD,
W. S. CROWELL.

A Card.

The family and relatives of the late Orlando Beardsley, take this means of returning their sincere and heartfelt thanks to their many friends, for their sympathy and services in his sickness, and last services at the tomb.

"Stealing a Minister!"

We quote the closing sentences from an editorial, entitled "Stealing a Minister," in *The Century* for March.

The church that calls a settled minister is said to be guilty of an act precisely like that of the woman who hires your cook out of your kitchen. But if there is any wrong in this case, it is in the fact that your cook is ignorant and easily imposed upon; that the woman who has coaxed her away offers her no better place, and thus injures you without benefiting your servant. If the servant is able to judge for herself, and knows that she is improving her condition by the change, what right have you to stand in the way of her going, or to complain of another for giving her what you withheld? This kind of outcry is never heard concerning any class of employes save those who are assumed to be unable to choose wisely for themselves. The cashier of a bank, the superintendent of a railroad, is called from one place to another, and nobody ever thinks of questioning his right to go, or the right of another employer to offer him employment. There seems to be no good reason why the minister should not be credited with as much judgment, and allowed as much liberty, as is granted to a bank cashier or a railroad superintendent.

There seems, then, to be no other method for a church to pursue, if it wishes to keep its minister, than that which every employer must pursue who wishes to retain a valued servant. The church must keep its part of the contract, must see that its minister is not overworked, must co-operate with him in all possible ways, and must show him that his labors are appreciated and that his welfare is fairly considered. If, after the church has done all this, the minister goes away, common sense will bring the church to one of two conclusions: it will either bow to the providential decree that has removed a faithful teacher, or it will thank God that it is rid of a trifler.

When Cincinnati packed more hogs than any city in the Union, Kansas City was merely a small spot on the map, if indeed, it had been christened. Now, the hog figures for that place are 410,000 for 1882-83, against 418,000 in Cincinnati. Westward the hog empire seems to wend its way. St. Louis shows 100,000 less than Kansas City, while Chicago numbers 2,880,000.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having purchased the stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., belonging to J. P. Peck, we will continue the business in the same room, two doors east of City Hall. We will say to our friends, and the trade in general, that we will in a few days open for your inspection a complete line of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at prices that will bear comparison with any thing in the market.

In the mean time we will be pleased to show you some of the bargains we are offering. Our entire Boot and Shoe stock will be closed out at almost your own price, as we desire to remodle our room, so as to make more space for Dry Goods Call and get a few prices.

MOORE & CATON.

JAMES WOODS an elderly man of Fredrictown, on Monday went to the house of a neighbor Val. Ried with a shot-gun to take his wife home when he got into a scuffle with Ried, the latter also being armed with a gun. In the scuffle Ried's gun was fired, killing Woods instantly.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

A Severe Surgical Operation. It is Endured Without taking Ether. Subject, Mrs. Edward Myers, of Roundout, N. Y.

From the Correspondence of the Kingston, N. Y. Freeman.

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout New York, furnishes an apt illustration of woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of putrified flesh did she turn to Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of the "Favorite Remedy," for help.

He at once informed her that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated. She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy then gave "Favorite Remedy" freely to cleanse the blood and prevent the return of the disease, and Mrs. Myers now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

"Favorite Remedy" is fast becoming a trusted household friend in all cases of Female Weakness and diseases of the blood. One dollar a bottle. Your druggist has it.

mar17-2t. t o u r m.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?—No

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon a Female Remedy—gauranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure female diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration falling and displacement of bearing down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For Sale by L. K. Anderson.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—warranted to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

Rock Candy Cough Cure.

Warranted to cure or money refunded, Colds Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and troubles, (also good for children.) Rock Candy Cough Cure contains the healing properties of pure white Rock Candy with Extracts of Roots and Herbs. Only 25c. Large bottles $1.00 cheapest to buy. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

MARY STUART FACE POWDER contains no mineral poison: Tint or White 25c a box at L. K. Anderson's. 11-25-1y.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

By DR. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches, and Eruptions on the Face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Old, Obstinate Ulcers and Sores etc.

Sold by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8 1y.

Almost Buried.

A Mrs. Reagan came very near being buried alive at Washington recently. She fell into a trance and was supposed to be dead. A doctor and priest were sent for, and the latter—taking it for granted that she was deceased—gave directions for the funeral, and then had masses offered up for her soul. The poor woman was really alive and conscious of what the priest said, and made tremendous efforts of will to show some signs of life. But she could not move a muscle of body or face. Her first relief came when she found the doctor suspected her position, and when restoratives were applied she made a supreme effort, and succeeded in turning over on her side. At last accounts she was all right again. Cases such as this do sometimes happen, and undoubtedly, many persons have been buried who were not dead. So many well-authenticated cases of resuscitation are recorded after supposed death that it is no wonder many well-known people have made provision that they should not be buried until after the body begins to decay.—*Demorest's Monthly for March.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it every where. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasent to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone-set tea, that has done a world of good. If you dont feel just right try Hop Bitters. *Nunda News.*

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon oursevles.

DIEB tert., Diebous tertiis, "every third day." the hardest chills to break up. Mishlers Herb Bittes do it, though.

THE touchstone by which men try us is most often their own vanity.

GEORGE FOREST of Belefontain, O. writes: "Browns Iron Bitters is a fine tonic; I use it in my family."

FOLLOW after holiness it will repay your pursuit.

HER DAUGHTER'S STORY.

"My mother, residing at Stamford, Conn., is 83 years of age and four years has suffered from rheumatism; so much so that she was unable to move about the house. A lady friend induced her to try your "Favorite Remedy." She did so and found great relief." The above is a quotation from a late letter address to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N Y. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy not only cures rheumatism, but is the popular specific or all diseases of the blood and the ills incident to females. 3-17-2t

IT is not life to live for one's self alone; let us help one another.

An attractive, youthful appearance secured by using Parker's Hair Balsam to all who are getting gray. mar 3-4t

WE give advice by the bucket and take it by the grain.

A GOOD name is a rich inheritance.

WOMEN, like princes, find few real friends.

NOTHING is so reasonable and cheap as good manners.

TO succeed, appear a fool and be a sage.

EXTREME TIRED FEELING.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good, her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARKETS.

Coshocton Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by D. H. Mortley, Grocer, R. R. Corner.

Apples, green, per bushel	75 to 90
Apples, dried, per pound	5 to 6
Butter, per pound	23
Bacon, sides, per pound	11
Beans, per bushel	2 00 to 250
Beeswax, per pound	35
Chickens, per pair, spring	40
Corn Meal, per sack	25 to 50
Dried peaches, pared, per lb	15
Eggs per dozen	15
Flour per sack	1 60
Flour by Patent Process	1 85
Hams per pound Country	12
Honey per pound	15
Lard per pound	10
Onions, per bushel	50
Onion Sets, per bush	2 50
Potatoes per bushel	75a90
Peaches, dried, per pound	6to7
Shoulders per pound	9
Salt per barrel	1 40
Tallow per pound	6 to 7

Subject to changes during the week.

Coshocton Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bushel, white, old	$1 10
WHEAT—Per Bushel, red, old	1 00
WHEAT—Per Bushel, new	1 00
CORN—old	55
OATS—	42
RYE—	65
FLOUR—Per Barrel, XXX	$6 85
Per Sack, XX	1 60
MEAL—Per Bushel	90
BRAN—Per hundred	1 00
SHORTS—	1 10
CORN and OATS CHOP—	1 60
PATENT FLOUR—per sack	1 80

Pittsburg Market.

Corrected especially for the Coshocton AGE, by R. Beatty, Son & Co., 163 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1830, receive and sell all kinds Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits and Vegetables. Shippers and country dealers having seasonable produce, etc, for sale, are invited to consign or correspond.

Provisions

PROVISIONS—Ex. S. C. Hams, per bbl 12¾c; Ex. S C Shoulders, 9 1-2c; Ex. S C Breakfast Bacon, 13¼c; Ex. S. Dried Beef in sets 12½c; Beef Tongues perdozen 7 00; Bacon Shoulders, 8¾c; Short Rib Sides, 11 1-2c; Clear Sides, 12; Mess Pork per bbl 19 75 do, Short Cut Family, 40 to 50 pcs., in bbl 19 75; Lard, refined summer use in tierces, 11¾c; do, in half bbls, 13¾ c; do in buckets 12 1-2c do, 3 lb pails (60 ll s in case 13¾; do 5 lb pails, 13c; do, 6 lb pails 13c; do 10 lb pails, 12 3-4c.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, Choice, per bbl, 4 75a5 00 good, 3 50a4 00; medium, 2 00a3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 50a70c; Apple Jelly, 8a 7c per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 32a30c; "Gilt Edge," 28a 30c; Creamery, 37a38c; Choice Roll, 18a20c; Extra Choice Roll, 28a30c; Medium, 12a20c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 11c; do quarters, 8a9c; Peaches, halves, 8a9c; peeled do, 17a20c; pitted Cherries, 24a26c; Rasberries, 28a30c; Blackberries, 9a10c; per lb for all.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, per lb, 60a65cs Mixed, 45a50c.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case, 17a18c.

HONEY.—York State 23 to 25; White Clover 20to23; Buckwheat 18a20.

MAPLE SWEETS—Syrup, 1 00a1 10 per gal; Sugar, 11a12c per lb; Sugar, gran, 9a10c.

ONIONS—Onion s 1 50 a1 75 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 80a90c per pair, according to size; Old, 60a70; Dressed Turkeys, 18a22c per lb.; chickens 17a18c per lb. Ducks, 14a16 per lb.; Geese 7a8 per lb.

POTATOES— 90to95 per bush.

SALT—No. 1, per bbl. 1 20; Extra, per bbl, 1 25; Dairy, per bbl, 1 50.

RAGS—Cotton, White per lb, 2½c; Cotton, Mixed, 2a2¼c; Woolen, 1-4a¼c.

SEEDS—Timothy per bushel, 2 00a2 15. Clover, 7 00a7 50, for small; 7 50a8 00 for large.

TALLOW—Country 7a7½c; Beeswax 28a30c per lb.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, 1 15a1 18; Medium, 1 00a1 05.

CORN—High mixed Shelled, 56a57; Yellow Shelled, 59a60; Ear Corn, 60a62.

OATS—47a48.

RYE—Choice, 65a70.

BARLEY—80a90 for Prime North-western Spring; 75c.a80 for Medium.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents, spring and winter, 7a7 50; Fancy St. Louis, winter, 7 50a7 75 Fancy Family White Amber and Winter, 6 00 a6 25; Choice Family, choice red winter, 5 25a 6 00; XX Family, medium winter, 5 50a5 75 XXX Bakers, Minnesota, 6 00a6 25; XX Bakers Wisconsin, 6 00a6 25; Cornmeal, 85a90c in paper. Oatmeal—medium brand—7 25a7 50 per bbl; Fancy, 7 75a8 00. Rye Flour, 4 50a4 75; buckwheat flour 3½a3¾.

MILL FEED—White Middlings, 22 00a23 00; Course, do, 16 00a18 00; Seconds, 19 00a20 00; Bran, 17 50a18 00; Chopped Feed, 26 00.

HAY—Prime Timothy baled, at 11 00a12 00 r ton; Prime New Loose, 12 00a15 00. Prairie 10 00a10 50.

East Liberty Live Stock Market

Corrected Especially for the Coshocton Age by John Hesket, & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.

SHEEP.	
Extra, 100 to 110	$6 25@6 50
Good, 90 to 100	5 75@6 00
Fair, 80 to 90	5 25@5 50
Common, 70 to 80	4 00@4 75
Spring lambs	5 00@7 00
Calves	5 00@8 00
CATTLE.	
Extra 1,400 to 1,500	$6 25@6 50
Good 1,200 to 1,300	5 75@6 00
Fair 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 50
Com 800 to 900	4 25@5 00
HOGS.	
Tops	$7 80@8 00
Yorkers	7 30@7 50
Baltimore	7 65to7 75

Light run on cattle and hogs, market firm and active; full supply of sheep, market fair and active.

Chicago Grain Market.

Wheat	$1 08
Corn	59
Oats	18
Rye	00

Administratrix' Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Coshocton county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on

Saturday, April 21st, A. D., 1883,

At one o'clock P. M., at the South door of the Court House, in Coshocton, Ohio, the following described Real Estate, situate in the county of Coshocton, and State of Ohio, and township of Bedford, to-wit:

Being the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-one (21), of township five (5), and range eight (8), containing eighty acres, more or less, subject to the dower estate of Nancy M. Richcreek, widow of David W. Richcreek, deceased, in the south half of said tract.

Appraised, subject to said dower estate, at $1,000.

Also, the east half of the south-east quarter of said section twenty-one (21), of said township five (5), and range eight (8), containing eighty acres, more or less, free of the dower estate of said Nancy M. Richcreek, widow of said David W. Richcreek, deceased.

Appraised, free of said dower estate, at $2,400.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on promises sold.

NANCY M. RICHCREEK, Administratrix, with the will annexed, of David W. Richcreek, deceased. mar17-5t.

JANITOR NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Coshocton county, Ohio, at the Auditor's office, in said county, until one o'clock p. m. of April 3d, 1883, for performing the duties of Court House Janitor, for a period of one year, from April 5th, 1883.

A detailed statement of the duties required of the Janitor, will be on file at the Auditor's office, for the inspection of bidders, on and after March 23d, 1883.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to enter into a bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. W. CASSINGHAM, County Auditor.

Mar17.

WHY?

Why should the "Bull Dog" bring more in the market
Than other kinds older by far in the land?
Why do the orders increase for the Bull Dog?
Why for the Bull Dog this lively demand?

Problems like these are of easy solution,
The answer to all it is easy to tell—
No plug that is made in this land of tobacco
E'er suited the taste of the chewer so well.

With an aim to excel every other Tobacco,
To make Bull Dog better than any known brand,
To make it so choice that the chewer who tried it
Would give it the title the 'Best in the land."
The "Old Fogy" standard that answered its rivals,
The "time-honored" standard on which they relied,
Were far too low down for a standard for Bull Dog—
It raised its own standard to point to with pride.

Its aim is accomplished;—no other Tobacco
Can equal the Bull Dog, the choicest and best.
But higher, still higher, the Bull dog is aiming,
Not being content on its record to rest,
As "Bull Dog's" the only known rival of "Bull Dog,"
With "Bull Dog" the "Bull Dog" intends to compete;
And "Bull Dog" hereafter will battle with "Bull Dog,"
Till "Bull Dog" has managed the "Bull Dog" to beat.

Assignment Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Joseph H. Hay. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance within the time allowed by law. HENRY C. HERBIG, Assignee.

mar17-3t.

J. SHOWER, M. D.

Treats all kinds of Chronic Diseases. Also makes a specialty of the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence,

Corner Walnut St., and Burt Ave., Coshocton.

Office Hours—From 7 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 2 p. m.; and 5 to 7 p. m. mar17-6m.

DAVE & IKE

Will continue their special sale of

Men's, Youths, Boys & Childrens

CLOTHING

For Fifteen Days Longer

at their Emporium. Goods will be sold regardless of cost This is no idle talk, but a solid fact. Call early and be convinced.

DAVE & IKE,

CITY HALL CLOTHIERS,

Main Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

ALL READY

—FOR—

THE SPRING TRADE.

And we respectfully invite the patronizing public to examine our goods. We shall take pleasure in showing them.

As the season is at hand for buying

CARPETS

We are prepared with an unusually large stock, and a spacious room for displaying them. Prices are made to suit the grades.

We will not be Undersold.

WALL PAPER

Has always been a part of our trade. This year we have purchased a nice variety of both the

Common and Better Grades.

We are provided with a Trimmer, and prepared to meet the demands of the trade in this line.

Just now we are reducing the most complete line of Ladies' and Gent's

FINE SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

Give us a call and then we can show you through the remaining part of our Stock.

Can any one tell
The reason we sell
So many Goods in Roscoe.

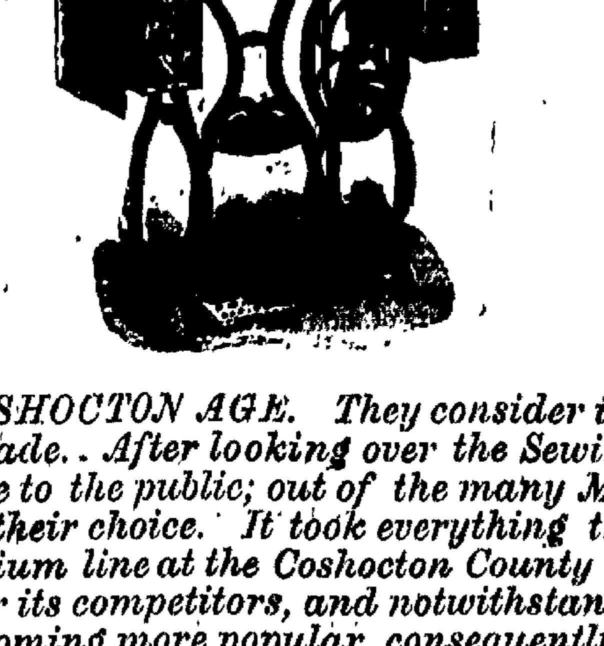
We keep the best,
You can guess the rest—
The prices are so low.

J. L. SMITH & SON.

Roscoe, O.

THE WHITE

STILL AHEAD!



I just sold one to the COSHOCTON AGE. They consider it the best, as well as the Popular Machine made. After looking over the Sewing Machine field in order to purchase one to give to the public; out of the many Machines on the marke they took the WHITE as their choice. It took everything that was offered to Sewing Machines in the Premium line at the Coshocton County Fair the last two years, in all eight premiums over its competitors, and notwithstanding the competition it has met with, still it is becoming more popular, consequently the AGE did wisely in selecting a White to offer to its patrons, as it will always be appreciated.

The White cannot be beat for light running, simplicity and durability, as its wearing parts are the best of steel, and can be adjusted in a moment's time. It was thoroughly tested at our county fair by competition with others, and it stood the test and took the premium on that point as well as on other points. It is the best improved Machine now in the market. Sold only by

J. W. SHAW,

Of this county. Call and see him. He will take pleasure in showing you one, and give you proper instructions how to use it. Don't buy any other make. Come and see the White, and buy one, then you will have the latest improvements as well as the best make in the market. Don't be overcome by prejudice, because your Aunt, or Cousin, or Mother probably has some other make of Machine. You know it is an old saying, and a true one, that every generation is getting weaker and wiser, and consequently the White is so improved that is is [illegible] all the old makes.

J. W. SHAW, [illegible]

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